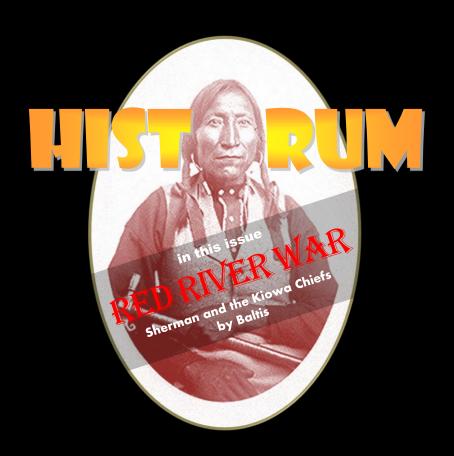
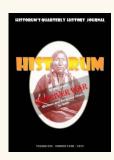
HISTORUM'S QUARTERLY HISTORY JOURNAL





1.

Historum the quarterly journal consists of the best writing from the Historum web site, an English language history forum whose membership is composed of history aficionados from all corners of this event filled globe we call home.

2.

Now that this journal is a reality we leave it to Historians to look at this accident and prove that it was inevitable. [that's an old joke]

3.

We find agreeable these words of jurist Lewis Powell, "History balances the frustration of 'how far we have to go' with the satisfaction of 'how far we have come.' It teaches us tolerance for the human short comings and imperfections which are not uniquely of our generation, but of all time."

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Hello once again History buffs,

With this, our fourth issue, we celebrate one year of publishing your historical views and comments .

And it should be noted there was plenty of material we couldn't shoe horn in. Which makes us ask, "More pages or less?"

All in all it has been, as usual, a delightful romp.

The total number of pages of the 4 issues [counting covers, etc.] stands at a whopping 597.

Who would have guessed? So all we can do is say thanks and keep writing those great articles.

Did I hear someone ask, "What is a shoe horn?"

Thanks \mathcal{P}_{edro}





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Historum the Journal is a joint production of Mountain Top Publishing and Historum, the premier internet history forum and a whole gang of great history buffs.















a message from the editorial staff

As we wrap the past year up into a tidy bundle we also unwrap the coming new year.

We do it with the hope it contains many pleasant surprises for all of our members and all of their loved ones.

We wish you all the best.

Allow us to rephrase that. Perhaps it is sufficient to wish the coming year to be better. As in wishing wellness to a friend. It might be prudent to ration our desires and wish not for the best year, but for a better year.

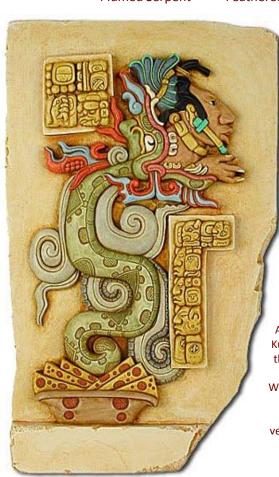
Since we can expect the world to continue experiencing it's growing pains would that be asking for too much?

Perhaps it is better to ration our wishes by not asking for 'the best'; that other form of perfectionism. At least better is progress and puts less strain on the psyche. And yes, we know that the better is often seasoned with the bitter. But if it weren't for that how would one know they are alive.

We wish you the good, better, best; whichever gets you through the best and worst of times.

Kukulkan

"Plumed Serpent" - "Feathered Serpent"



is the name of a Maya snake deity that also serves to designate historical persons.

The depiction of the feathered serpent deity is present in other cultures of Mesoamerica. Kukulkan is closely related to the god Q'uq'umatz of the K'iche' Maya and to Quetzalcoatl of the Aztecs. Little is known of the mythology of this pre-Columbian deity.

Although heavily Mexicanised, Kukulkan has his origins among the Maya of the Classic Period, when he was known as Waxaklahun Ubah Kan, the War Serpent, and he has been identified as the Postclassic version of the Vision Serpent of Classic Maya art.

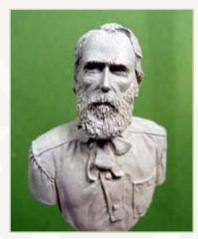


General of the Army of Northern Virginia

by Salah

Ambrose Powell Hill was born in Culpeper. Virginia, in November of 1825, and was named in honor of his uncle, a Virginian politician. 1842 he received an appointment to West Point, but missed a year while on medical leave. Hill was sociable, funloving, and promiscuous. and had contracted a case of gonorrhea. Among his classmates and friends were future Union generals George McClellan. Ambrose Burnside. and Darius Couch. and future Confederate Henry Heth. He was best known. however. for the personality clashes that took place between himself and his fellow Virginian cadet, Thomas Ionathan Jackson.

Hill graduated in 1847, and despite being given the brevet rank of second lieutenant in the 1st Artillery, he was attached to a cavalry company. While attached to this command Hill had a tour of Mexico before the end of the War, but did not see any major fighting. After Mexico he was given some garrison duties on the Atlantic coast, and was then transferred to Florida in the 1850s. As with the Mexican War.



Hill missed the worst of the fighting in the Seminole Wars.

In 1851 Hill was promoted to first lieutenant, and he spent the 1855-1860 period employed in the coastal survey. This period of his life is chiefly notable for his love life. He was engaged to the beautiful Ellen B. Marcy, but parental opposition led Ellen to break off the engagement. Ellen subsequently married Hill's West Point classmate. George McClellan. while Hill himself married Kitty Morgan-McClung, the widowed sister of the future Confederate general John Hunt Morgan.

Hill, like many Virginian military men, was no secessionist fanatic, but chose loyalty to his state over loyalty to his country when the Civil War opened. Resigning from the US Army in March of 1861, he was made lieutenant colonel of the 13th Virginia Infantry; this regiment was present at First Bull Run though it did not engage in any fighting.

In February of 1862 Hill was made a brigadier general and was given command of a brigade in the (Confederate) Army of the Potomac, soon to be renamed the Army of Northern Virginia. On May 5th of that year, Hill had his first real chance distinguish himself on a battlefield, bloodying the nose of a Union assault with his brigade at the Battle of Williamsburg. Later that month he was promoted to major general and given command of a division.

Hill's division performed well during the Peninsular Campaign and he started calling the 'Light Division' for its alleged speed on the march; veterans of Hill's command later joked that they were indeed a light division because equip-ment shortages limited the burden they had to carry on the march. They fought at all of the Seven Days Battles, but the aftermath of this campaign changed the course of the War for Hill. Hill and his fellow general, James Longstreet, had a ferocious quarrel that resulted in Hill being placed under arrest, and challenging Longstreet to a duel.

Robert E. Lee, now commanding the Army of Northern Virginia after the wounding of Joseph Johnston at Seven Pines, defused the situation by attaching Hill and his division to Thomas Jonathan 'Stonewall' Jackson's command at Gordonsville. Hill was present at all the major battles of 1862 - Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Harpers Ferry, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.

Hill's role at Antietam was pivotal in ensuring the survival of the Confederate army, but he proved to be a difficult personality. His personality clash with Jackson, dating back to their days as West Point cadets, resurfaced with a vengeance. During the Maryland Campaign Jackson had Hill arrested, for the second time in his Civil War career, and charged him with eight derelictions of duty. Hill spent much of the Fredericksburg campaign insisting, without success, that Lee convene a court of inquiry to decide between himself and Jackson. Lee disapproved of the friction between his generals, and ignored Hill's requests.

Despite their personal loathing of one another, Jackson and Hill were able to cooperate on the battlefield for the sake of their common cause. When Jackson was wounded by friendly fire from the 18th North Carolina at Chancellorsville, Hill tenderly asked him if he was in any pain, before taking command of the Second Corps in his place. It was the last time the two men saw each other alive; Hill was also wounded that night, but unlike Jackson, he recovered.

Ambrose P. Hill was appointed commander of Lee's newly created Third Corps shortly before the Gettysburg Campaign. Hill's men were heavily involved in the opening combats of the Battle, though he was later criticized for initiating a pitched battle before all of Lee's army was present. Hill's Corps was

mauled on the third day of the Battle, when it constituted about two thirds of the Rebels who participated in Pickett's Charge. Hill's other infamous rival, Longstreet, was reluctantly placed in command of this doomed assault.

Hill was present at all the major battles of 1862 -Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Harpers Ferry, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.

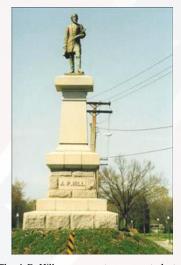
Hill's Corps also fought hard at the first day of the Wilderness in May of 1864, though the second day he was thrown back and would have been defeated had it not been for the timely intervention of Longstreet. Shortly after, Hill was taken ill (his complaint is unclear) and he missed the Spotsylvania Courthouse battles. Returning to service on the 22nd of May, Hill was criticized for his piecemeal assaults at the North Anna.

Hill performed better at Cold Harbor and during the various battles of the Petersburg Campaign - the last few months of his life were also his finest hour as a general. Nonetheless, his performance over the winter of 1864-1865 was further marred by several more bouts of illness.

Ambrose P. Hill returned from sick leave in Richmond, for the final time on the 1st of April, 1865. By this point the fate of Lee's army was all but sealed. On the 2nd of April, Hill and a single staff officer rashly rode out to examine their lines, only to fall under fire from Yankees belonging to the 138th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment. Corporal John Mauck of that regiment took credit for firing the shot that killed the Confederate general.

Ambrose Powell Hill was one of the War's more controversial generals. He definitely had abilities, but his health was frail and he was also a feisty and difficult subordinate. His men seemed to have held a high opinion of him, and he was considered one of the better-loved generals by the rank and file. He was described as 'genial, approachable and affectionate' in his private life, but 'restless and impetuous' as a commander. His death at Petersburg fulfilled a wish that he had vocalized shortly before - a hope that if the Confederacy should fall, that he would die with it.

As an interesting piece of triva, both Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. Jackson reportedly mentioned A. P. Hill in their delusional, death-hed words.

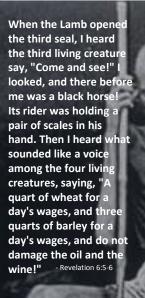


The A.P. Hill monument was erected at the intersection of Laburnum Avenue and Hermitage Road in Richmond, Virginia.

Prior to the May 30, 1892, unveiling, General Hill's remains were, once again, disinterred, removed from Hollywood Cemetery, and reinterred July 1, 1891, at the base of his future monument.



Salute of Honor painting by Mort Kuntsler



The Great Bengal

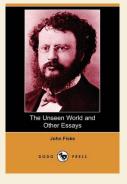
Colonial Rapine and the East India Company By Gile na Gile

The Great Bengal Famine

Colonial Rapine and the East India Company

By Gile na Gile

The Great Bengal famine of 1770 is destined to become the text-book example of how corporate governance and the headlong pursuit of profits can cause mass starvation amongst a peasantry. For it is one of the earliest and most devastating examples of the dangers inherent in concentrating land resources for the export of cash-crops without first insuring the primacy of the producers own food sovereignty. It is moreover an apt starting point as it also marks the beginning of the integration of local food systems into a global trading network and so provides us with a concrete example of many of the issues pertinent to today's debates on globalisation and on the current food crisis. Largely for political reasons, historians are somewhat divided on how much culpability should be

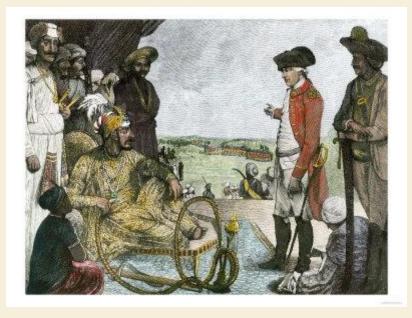


ascribed to the British East India Company but none however are so foolhardy as to suggest that the policies pursued by the company did anything but worsen the conditions met with by the peasantry once the famine began. Moreover, there are a significant number, who blame the company directly for making the conditions of famine inevitable. John Fiske, writing in 'The Unseen World' in 1868 tried to make his readers appreciate the magnitude of this calamity:

"Throughout the entire course of recorded European history, from the remote times of which the Homeric poems preserve the dim tradition down to the present moment, there has occurred no calamity at once so sudden and of such appalling magnitude as the famine which in the spring and summer of 1770 nearly exterminated the ancient civilization of Bengal. It presents that aspect of preternatural vastness which characterizes the continent of Asia and all that concerns it. The Black Death of the fourteenth century was, perhaps, the most fearful visitation which has ever afflicted the Western world. But in the concentrated misery which it occasioned the Bengal famine surpassed it, even as the Himalayas dwarf by comparison the highest peaks of Switzerland."

So, this was an unprecedented catastrophe unique in the area's history which happened to occur a mere six years after major agrarian reforms' were carried out by the presiding British authority. As is known, after the 1764 Battle of Buxar and the subsequent 1765 Treaty of Allahabad the East India Company took upon themselves the right to collect the diwani, or peasants tribute, formerly held by the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II. The enormous area in question (some 650,000 sq.km; roughly eight times the size of Great Britain) and which now comprises modern day Bangladesh and the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkand prompted many in parliament to question the wisdom of placing its management under the authority of the EIC.

The Great Bengal Famine: Colonial Rapine and the East India Company By Gile na Gile



This business transaction, which, according to one indignant Mughal official was "done and finished in less time than would have been taken up in the sale of a jackass" not only ensured for the first time British economic and military dominance in the Indian subcontinent but also entailed perhaps the most radical restructuring of taxation policy the world has ever seen. Back in London, shares in the EIC doubled and expectations were naturally high of further handsome dividends such as those allotted when Clive several years before had plundered the Bengali treasury after the Battle of Plessey. Those in Westminster who didn't board the gravy train naturally baulked at the transparently insane step of effectively ceding full sovereignty of such a vast area to a private company ultimately beholden to anonymous shareholders 2,000 km away and with no vested interests in the well-being of the populace. Would they not grind the peasantry into the ground through rapacious taxation? Well, yes in fact, that it appears is precisely what happened.

above -Shah Alam II, Mughal Emperor of India, reviewing the East India Company's troops, 1781 (1894). An illustration from A Short History of the English People, by John Richard Green, illustrated edition, Volume IV, Macmillan and Co, London, New York, 1894.

Fortunately, the records for this period have been meticulously kept by the India Office and can be viewed in the British Library. A five minute sitting there will reveal to anyone who cares to look that the average tribute prior to 1764 was 10-15% of a household's gross agricultural produce. Under the EIC this was raised to 40-50%. It was still called a 'tribute' as opposed to a 'tax' for the British wished to ensure that the peasantry were not aware that it was the East India Company and not the Emperor Shah Alam who were in ultimate receipt of the inflated tax/tribute. To further this illusion of a dual power-sharing agreement they ensured that Shah Alam was kept in the luxury he was accustomed to but under virtual 'house arrest' at his palace in Allahabad. The amount of caution that was taken to ensure that this state of affairs did not not become generally known can be glimpsed in a letter written by Clive to the directors of the EIC as he finally left India in 1767;

"We are sensible that, since the acquisition of the dewany, the power formerly belonging to the Soubah of those provinces is totally, in fact, vested in the East India Company. Nothing remains to him but the name and shadow of authority. This name, however, this shadow, it is indispensably necessary we should seem to venerate."

This co-option by stealth, as even the most superficial analysis would show, had the evident aim of preventing the scandal of revolution. For no-one who has been to the Victoria and Albert museum and glimpsed some of the thousands of paintings and artefacts on display can have any doubt as to the complexity of the civilisation under discussion here. Needless to say the Mughal rulers had in place from the mid 15th century a delicate and evidently successful system of tribute horn of trial and error which

contributed to their long and steady rule. It stood to reason that the tribute should be raised in times of plenty and reduced in times of scarcity. Under the auspices of a chartered company however there can be no such sensible forward planning. How were the directors to know when the game would be up? As mentioned, there were already many disgruntled voices calling for a reform of the EIC charter but they were being held in check by the most powerful lobby group in Westminster.

The most sensible business strategy therefore would be to opt for maximum profit realisation as quickly, as efficiently, and as ruthlessly as possible. And so it was that wherever it was possible the planting of cash crops such as indigo and cotton were made compulsory. Likewise, because the raised tax had to be collected in cash and at the point of a bayonet if necessary the 'hoarding' of rice was forbidden, and so with little option this was sold on and a thriving grain market came into being which was of course eventually monopolised by the company. Thus it was that the peasants lifeline, the stock of surplus staples, was drastically reduced and were in fact no longer available to tide them over when the partial failure of crops (itself nothing out of the ordinary) came in 1768.

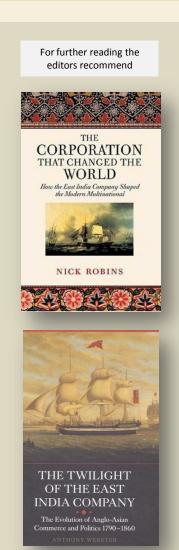
With the sudden cessation of the September rains in 1769 reports began to emerge of a widespread famine gripping the countryside. These were duly ignored until it was too late. Estimates vary as to the death toll. Some place it as high as 10 million and it appears that at the very least four million lives were claimed. In 1771 the company raised the land tax to 60%. Again this is perfectly logical from a business perspective as this would make good the regrettable shortfall in income occasioned by the deaths of some two million tenants.

Sadly, the promised reform came too late. Despite fierce opposition from the East India lobby the East India Company Act of 1773 was belatedly passed clearly establishing that the "acquisition of sovereignty by the subjects of the Crown is on behalf of the Crown and not in its own right." If only this were a guarantor to prevent future abuse. In the same year the British poet Richard Clarke wrote;

"Historians of other nations (if not our own), will do justice to the oppressed of India and will hand down the Memory of the Oppressors to the latest Posterity".

Unfortunately, posterity it seems has failed us because the theory of 'comparative advantage' so heartily advocated by the IMF and World Bank throughout the 80's and 90's along with imposed austerity measures such as the retraction of subsidised agricultural inputs has once again seen the promotion of specialised cash-crops for export to the detriment of nurturing food staples. Due to these policies formerly food sovereign households and small share-croppers have been forced out into urban areas and replaced by large monoculture agribusiness, typically owned by transnational corporations. This is why, for example, in the 1980 Lagos Plan of Action, heads of state in developing countries called for a type of economic growth disconnected from the 'vicissitudes of the world market'.

It is also the reason why since the 1996 World Food Summit, Via Campesina, the international farmers movement, has pushed for an alternative concept: food sovereignty, which it defines as "the right of countries and peoples to define their own agricultural and food policies which are ecologically, socially, economically, and culturally appropriate for them."



Know your Mesoamerican gods...

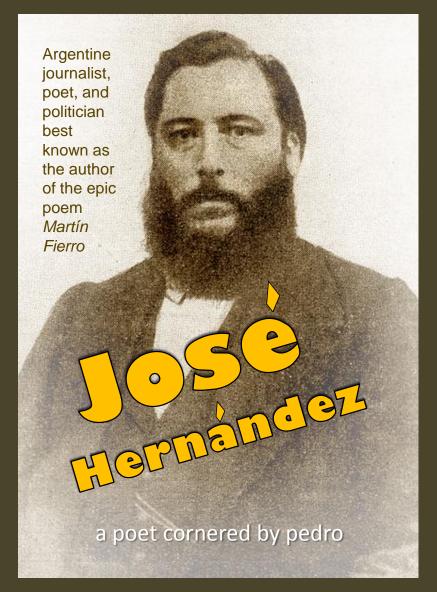


Yum Kaax

Yum Kaax ('lord of the forest') is a Yucatek name for the god of the wild vegetation and guardian of its animals. In the past, this character has wrongly been described as an agricultural deity, or even as the Maya maize god (god E of the codices), which has become a popular and still existing misconception. In ethnographic reality, Yum Kaax is a god of wild plants and of animals that are important to hunters. As such, he grants protection of the fields against the incursions of the wild nature he himself represents. For the same reason, his name is invoked by traditional farmers, who present him with the first fruits of their fields, carved out from the forest.

This type of deity is also found among indigenous peoples of North America. Invoked by hunters, he is owner of all the game. He can appear to hunters in an instant, and possesses songs that will warrant a hunter success, and allow his arrows to come back to him.

A Two Minute Biography



José Hernández - Poet

(Born at Perdriel, San Martín, Argentina 1834 - Died at Buenos Aires, 1886)

José Hernandez was an Argentine poet whose epic poem *Martin Fierro* was once ignored and now is considered the pinnacle of gaucho literature with a lasting place in Argentine literature.

As a small child José was cared for by uncles and aunts and grandparents while his parents worked in the fields. While a student at the Liceo de San Telmo Argentina, his mother died. Around this time he developed a chest illness which forced him to leave Buenos Aires and join his father at the fields of Camarones. There the young Hernandez remained a few years, soaking up the countryside and gaucho culture that later informed *Martin Fierro*.

He returned to Buenos Aires, as a young man of eighteen and became involved in the political struggles that divided the country after the fall of Juan Manuel de Rosas at the Battle of Caseros (1852). With his newly found federal convictions he joined the Confederation government then confronting Buenos Aires.

By 1856 some sources place him in Parana, others say it was 1858, but the truth is that Hernandez worked as a commercial clerk in the city and actively participated in the Battle of Cepeda (1859) with Justo José de Urquiza.

Retired from the army, he obtained the post of accounting officer and went on to serve as a stenographer to the Senate. He returned to fight with the Confederate troops which suffered defeat at Pavón (1861). He then devoted himself to journalism working for *El Argentino*, and also wrote for *Eco de Corrientes*. Later in Buenos Aires he started the paper *El Río de la Plata*, a short-lived newspaper which denounced the plight of the campaign's victims.

On June 8, 1863 he married Carolina Solar, the same year saw the assassination of the leader Rioja which inspired a series of articles which were collected under the title *Life of a Chacho*.

Then he wrote biographical features such as one on *General Angel Vicente Peñaloza*. In this article, he has his first confrontation with Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, and demonstrates his professionalism as a reporter and his remarkable ability to handle controversy.

Hernandez followed the fate of political vicissitudes where it led. This forced him into exile in southern Brazil where wrote the opening lines of *The Gaucho Martin Fierro* (1872),

Upon completing the work he returned to Buenos Aires and published the book. Then once again he was forced into exile, this time in Uruguay, finally returning to Argentina in 1875. Four years later he was elected deputy of the capital. It was also the same year he published The Return of Martin Fierro.

In 1882 he published *Instruction of a hidden rancher. Complete Treatise for planting and field management for farming of cattle, sheep and horses.* A book that, despite the specific title, it had heavy political overtones. He died at his country house in the Belgrano district, on October 21, 1886.

QUAL ES UN GAUCHO? WHAT IS A GAUCHO?



Gaucho is the South American version of the North American cowboy. Gauchos were men who rode the wide open spaces, the pampas, of Argentina, Uruguay and parts of southern Brazil and earned their living on cattle ranches. Like their North American counterpart they had their traditional costume which was not for work but for the camera. Their costume was composed of the faja, a sash around the waist; the facón, a sheath knife; and the boleadoras, which were strips of leather or rope weighted with stones at the ends and used like a lassos.

During the 19th century this vast *pampas* area was divided up into large ranches and the free-roaming lifestyle of the *gaucho* gradually disappeared. *Gauchos* were the inspiration for a tradition of *literatura gauchesca*, of which the most famous work is the two-part epic poem "Martín Fierro" written by the Argentine José Hernández between 1872 and 1879 and mourning the loss of the *gaucho* way of life and their persecution as outlaws.

Know your Mesoamerican gods...



Macuilxochitl

Aztecs worshipped Xochipilli at the festival of Tecuilhuitontli, which occurred during the growing season. An impersonator of Xochipilli would be sacrificed during this festival then his flayed skin worn by a priest.

Although generally portrayed as encouraging fun and dancing, Xochipilli could also send boils, hemorrhoids, and venereal disease to anyone who violates fasts by engaging in sexual intercourse. There were limits, it seems, to the times and places for when fun was appropriate.

Aztec art often depicts Macuilxochitl with red skin, as having a human hand over his mouth, and carrying a sharp stick penetrating a human heart.

From Propaganda To Reflection



How Japanese Cinema
Has Dealt With World War II

by leakbrewgator

Japan entered World War II as a nation that had not been conquered in its entire history. In fact, at the time of the Battle of Midway in 1942, Japan had gone nearly 3 and a half centuries without a single defeat. Not since the Japanese retreat from Korea in 1597 had Japan's military been repelled. Japan had been at war since its occupation of Manchuria in 1928.For nearly 14 years, Japan's military had enjoyed staggering success in its quest to create a Pacific Empire.

Of course Japan's success would not last for very long. After the Battle of Midway, and with America's "Island-hopping" campaign in the Pacific, Japan suffered defeat after defeat. The atomic bomb brought a sudden and dramatic end to Japan's quest for Empire. Japan now had to deal with something that it had never had to deal with before: defeat.

Japanese cinema has not dealt with World War II in the voluminous manner that most Western nations have. Nevertheless, the film industry of Japan offers a great deal of variety when it comes to World War II cinema. The cinema during the war was, of course, entirely propaganda. The films were usually commissioned by political leaders and were used to hide the mounting losses of the war to the Japanese people. The post-war (Showa) period of Japan focused on separating the present from pre-1945 Japan, After the Showa period, Japanese World War II films can be divided into two distinct categories: that of anti-war films and films that show Japan as a heroic combatant that was unmercifully bombed into submission with a new and terrible weapon. This incredibly fascinating blog post will discuss the transition of Japanese cinema throughout these periods.



National Defense Science Exposition - Hyogo, 1941



National Defense and Resources Exposition - Himeji, 1936

Japan during the war years was a very rigid hierarchical society. Highly restrictive institutions were established to keep a populace in check during a period that saw Japan's entrance into the war as well as a tremendous depression. The sole purpose of schools during this period indoctrinate children to a militaristic society that was wholly devoted to the service of the Emperor. These teachings would gain even more significance after what is internationally known as the "Manchurian Incident."

The Manchurian Incident involved the Japanese occupation of Manchuria after a mysterious bombing of a railway in the Chinese province in 1928. This incident along with the Japanese invasion of Indo-China set Japan on a collision course for war with America.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 officially made Japan and the United States combatants in the war. Pearl Harbor was an absolute success for the Japanese military machine. This success would be used in a purely propagandist film a year later in a movie entitled, Hawai Mare oki Kaisen (1942). The War at Sea From Hawaii to Malay, as is its English title, was directed by Kaiiro Yamamoto. The film was made to commemorate the one year anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor. The film showed the complete destruction of American ships by Japanese dive bombers and was the pinnacle of Japan's propaganda films. Despite the film's subject matter, Yamamoto put together an exquisite combination of real footage and battlefield reproductions using miniatures. Yamamoto's film would be used in the later years of the war as a means of boosting public morale.



National Defense and Resources Exposition - Himeji, 1936

Taking into account Japan's political climate during the war, it is not surprising that the first anime film to ever be created in 1945 was a propaganda film. Matsuyo Seo's Momotarō: Umi no Shinpei or Momotarō's Divine Sea Warriors was the first propaganda film geared towards children to be made during the war in any nation. The anime glorified Japan's occupation of Asia. The movie went along with the official government's statement that Japan was "liberating" its Asian neighbors from harsh colonial rule. Divine Sea Warriors followed a group of animals dressed as Japanese pilots as they traveled through their newly conquered lands. The entire film was set to an eerie chorus of children singing throughout the background.

Both The War at Sea and Divine Sea Warriors are exemplary films, albeit entirely propaganda. Both of the films would be shown repeatedly throughout Japan until the American occupation of Japan at the war's conclusion. The American occupation itself ushered in a new period of Japanese film making and the way filmmakers dealt with World War II as a topic. This period is known as the Showa Period.

The Showa Period in Japan is marked by political uncertainty and tremendous social change in the archipelago. Despite the political and social upheaval, the Japanese film industry continued to produce films about the war. As was discussed earlier in this essay, the Japanese felt that the films of post-war Japan should distinguish themselves from those of pre-war Japan. This was due to the fact that the Japanese believed that there was a need to separate their current situation from the "polluted" past.



Second Sino-Japanese War Exhibition - Osaka, 1938



National Defense Science Exposition - Hyogo, 1941

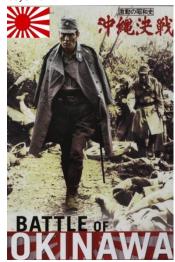
Contrary to the propaganda films of the war years, the post-war films showed the Japanese as victims of the war. They were victims of subtle Allied aggression, Chinese nationalists' attacks, and most importantly, themselves. This latter victimization is known as "self-victimization." The Japanese people felt that they had fallen victim to pre-1945 militarism and that their military had been dragged into the war by an elite few who would benefit from the war. This theory can be seen in many popular movies later in this period. Yamamoto Isoroku (1968) and Okinawa Kessen (1971) were among the most popular of these films.

Both of these films portraved the Japanese as "good, sincere people who were forced to go to war." These films also showed that the Japanese people suffered greatly as a result of the decision to go to war. Both of these films were also popular because they contained great visual effects for their time and they all focused on famous battles during the war. Yamamoto Isoroku was directed by Masuvama Seiji. The film starred Toshirō Mifune as Admiral Yamamoto. While the film was more of a biography of the much admired Yamamoto, the apex of the movie was a vivid account of Pearl Harbor. Okinawa Kessen is considered to be director Kihachi Okamoto's greatest masterpiece. The first half of the film is dedicated to the planning and build up of the Battle of Okinawa. The second half of the film gruesomely portrays the actual battle itself. Perhaps no film of this era has ever captured the suffering of Japanese civilians as Okinawa Kessen. Many later anti-war directors would use Okamoto's film as a template.

Synopsis: With the country on the brink of disaster and defeat imminent, Japan fortifies its last defensive stronghold, the island of Okinawa. This final stand against the Allied attack soon becomes the bloodiest battle of the Pacific Theater and takes the horrors of war to a level never before seen, as the desperate Japanese forces try to demonstrate to the Americans what they should expect when they assault the Japanese mainland.



Rengo Kantai Shirei Chokan:Yamamoto Isoroku -ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO: The Untold Story of the Pacific War



Many directors used World War II and Japan's defeat as a means to scrutinize Japanese society as a whole. This can be seen in Kunio Watanabe's Meiji tennō to nichiro senso (English Title: The Emperor Meiji and The Russo-Japanese War) (1958). This film drew a comparison to the Russo-Japanese War of the early 20th century and World War II. The Russo-Japanese War was portrayed as Japan's "Good War." On the other hand, Japan's involvement in World War II was portrayed as disastrous and ill-conceived. Emperor Hirohito was even portrayed as a less than capable leader. This is something that would have been inconceivable just a few decades earlier.

Another film that scrutinizes Japanese society and its involvement in the war was Storm Over The Pacific (1960). Storm Over The Pacific follows Lt. Koji Kitami played by Yosuke Natsuki throughout most of the war. Kitami is a pilot aboard the aircraft carrier Hiryu. Kitami remains loyal to his belief in the leaders of Japan's military throughout the rousing successes of the early Pacific War. However, after the Battle of Midway, Kitami's faith becomes incredibly shaken. Director Shūe Matsubayashi does a tremendous job of portraying post-war Japanese sentiment about the war through Kitami's thoughts and dialogue.

One theme that was established in Japanese World War II films during the Showa Period that would be repeated often in later films would be that of the atomic bomb. The atomic bomb became the most powerful symbol of Japan's defeat during this period. Japan's Longest Day (1967), directed by Kihachi Okamoto shows the internal struggle that took place among Japan's leaders on the issue of surrender after the atomic bombs. The film shows that the only reason why the side favoring surrender won out was because of the advent of these new and devastating bombs. Horikawa Hiromichi's Gunbatsu (1970) also relied on this theme. The film itself was a crude biography of General Tojo that would later be used as a template for modern Japanese "Heroic" World War II films. The film shows that General Tojo was forced to accept Japan's decision to surrender only after the bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The atomic bomb would play a pivotal role in later Japanese films. Both anti-war films and Heroic Japan films would use the atomic bomb as a mechanism to further develop their stories.







As I have mentioned earlier, Japanese World War II cinema after the Showa Period can be divided into two distinct categories. There are movies that are entirely anti-war. These films argue that the cost of lives and human suffering do not outweigh the potential gains of the war. The fact that Japan lost the war adds more strength to these films' arguments. On the other side of the spectrum are the films that I have defined as "Heroic Japan" films. These films tend to focus on the brave individuals who fought in the war and not the war itself. The "Heroic Japan" films also tend to point out that Japan was only defeated by a devastatingly terrible weapon and not an invading army. The "Heroic Japan" films are usually met with strong public opinion and controversy. However, they tend to achieve greater their anti-war critical acclaim than counterparts.

Anti War films in post Showa Japan have one major common characteristic. They show the plight of all those affected by the war. Perhaps no film has captured this better than the Human Condition trilogies. This trilogy is entirely anti-war and used the experience of one Japanese soldier to point out the evils of war. Kaji is the main character of the trilogy. Director Masaki Kobayashi sets the tone in the trilogy's first film, No Greater Love when Kaji refuses to follow orders and abuse helpless Chinese prisoners. Kaji continues to see the worst of human kind as he faces hopeless battles and eventual capture throughout the next two films of the trilogy: Road To Eternity and A Soldier's Prayer.

Another major focal point of the anti war films is the atomic bomb. The devastation and mass suffering that the two atomic bombs caused is often used as a vehicle for

anti war films to drive their points home. Two films in particular have captured this thought brilliantly. *Grave of The Fireflies* (1988) and *Black Rain* (1989) both captured the suffering caused by the atomic bombs in very vivid detail.



Grave of The Fireflies, Japanese name Hotaru no haka, is an animated film directed by Isao Takahata. This film focuses on the atomic bombs as well as the firebombing of Tokyo. The film focuses on two children that have lost their father in the military as well as their mother in the firebombing of Tokyo. Grave of The Fireflies is the epitome of an anti war film. Takahata refused to glamorize the war as a heroic struggle. Instead, he showed the war as a horrific experience for normal civilians that lived in Japan at the time.

One year later, director Imamura Shohei released his masterpiece, *Black Rain* (1989). *Black Rain* is a black and white film about the bombing of Hiroshima. The film follows a group of survivors that lived on

the periphery of the explosion. Instead of focusing on the bomb itself, *Black Rain* shows the devastating long term effects of the weapon. A group of survivors stumble their way through the rubble of a destroyed Hiroshima helping rescue workers look for other survivors. The film derives its name from the black tears that one of the survivors produces when she begins to cry. It is later learned that the tears turned black due to her exposure to the vast amounts of radiation in the city. *Black Rain* also shows the plight of the rescue workers who suffer from their exposure to the radiation. Shoei's filmis still considered the greatest "horrors of war" film to have ever been made.

The second type of Japanese World War II cinema in recent years can be classified as "Heroic Japan" films. These films tend to focus on the individuals in World War II and even go as far as justifying the war in some instances. One such film that focuses on one very controversial figure is *Pride* (1998). This film depicts Japanese wartime Prime Minister, General Tōjō Hideki as a heroic leader that is vengefully hounded and executed by the conquering allies.

The interesting aspect about *Pride* is that the film reverts back to the propaganda films that dominated Japan during the war years. Pride was funded by right-wing ideological interest groups that sought to restore Japan's past glory as a military power. The film argued the viewpoint that Japan should have been exonerated from its war with China at the onset of World War II because they were provoked into war by Chinese Communists. Pride was met with very stiff public protests in Japan as well as in China due to its controversial subject matter.

The "Heroic Japan" film has dominated the recent releases with the World War II genre in Japan. Two recent films that I have classified in this category are Lorelei: The Witch of the Pacific Ocean (2005)



BLACK RAIN

and For Those We Love (2007). Both of these films did tremendously well at the Japanese box office despite being met with protests overseas.

Lorelei: Witch of the Pacific Ocean was directed by Shinii Higuchi and released in 2005. The film features a fictional Japanese submarine that successfully thwarted a third atomic bomb attack by the United States. Lorelei was heavily criticized for its glorification of Japanese exploits during the war. The movie also rekindled an old Japanese notion that the Axis powers were in fact victimized by the war. The notion that the Allied powers were willing to drop an atomic bomb on Tokyo was another aspect of the film that invited heavy criticism. This was used to further illustrate the film's point that the Japanese were indeed the victims. Despite the film's controversies. Lorelei uses an impressive combination of special effects and story telling that made it a huge success in Japan.

Taku Shinjo's For Those We Love was released in 2007 amid a tremendous amount of protests from Australia. The film was the first feature film to deal with the infamous kamikaze pilots of World War II. Shinio did a masterful job of showing the kamikaze pilots in a very humanizing light throughout the film. For Those We Love often showed the pilot's dilemma of dying in the service of their Emperor, whom they loved, and surviving the war to be with their families, who they obviously loved as well. The film's controversy begins when the kamikaze pilot's actions are often glamorized throughout the film. The pilot's suicidal plunges into Allied warships are shown as being very courageous and honorable. On the other hand, the film portrays the Allied forces as brutal aggressors with no honor or sense of service.

With the recent success of these "Heroic Japan" films, there is no reason to doubt that they will continue to be produced even in the face of foreign criticisms. Often times these films have higher budgets and attract better directors and more well known actors. There are still dozens of World War II films that can be made for Japanese audiences. Perhaps there will be a new found appreciation for these films so that there will no longer be a dearth of material available for those who wish to study World War II films in Japan.

As one can see, Japanese cinema has portrayed World War II in many different fashions. First, Japanese World War II films were entirely propaganda. This was necessary due to the circumstances surrounding the war at the time. The films of Showa Period Japan attempted to separate Post-War Japan from its Pre-War society. More recently, Japanese cinema has been divided into two distinct categories. That of antiwar films, and those films that portray Japan as being heroic and honorable throughout the war. All of these films show a great deal of how Japanese society as a whole chooses to deal with World War II and the Japanese role in it.



Lorelei: Witch of the Pacific Ocean



For Those We Love

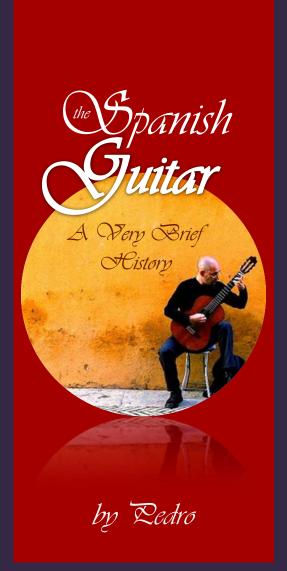
Know your Mesoamerican gods...



Quetzalcoatl

Quetzalcoatl (Classical Nahuatl: Quetzalcōhuātl pronounced [ke.tsal.'ko:.wa:tl) is an Aztec sky and creator god. The name is a combination of quetzalli, a brightly colored Mesoamerican bird, and coatl, meaning serpent. The name was also taken on by various ancient leaders. Due to their cyclical view of time and the tendency of leaders to revise histories to support their rule, many events and attributes attributed to Quetzalcoatl are exceedingly difficult to separate from the political leaders that took this name on themselves. Quetzalcoatl is often referred to as The Feathered Serpent and was connected to the planet Venus. He was also the patron god of the Aztec priesthood, of learning and knowledge. Today Quetzalcoatl is arguably the best known Aztec deity, and is often thought to have been the principal Aztec god. However, Quetzalcoatl was one of several important gods in the Aztec pantheon along with the gods Tlaloc, Tezcatlipoca and Huitzilopochtli.

Several other Mesoamerican cultures are known to have worshipped a feathered serpent god: At Teotihuacan the several monumental structures are adorned with images of a feathered serpent (Notably the so-called "Citadel and Temple of Quetzalcoatl"). Such imagery is also prominent at such sites as Chichén Itza and Tula. This has led scholars to conclude that the deity called Quetzalcoatl in the Nahuatl language was among the most important deities of Mesoamerica.



A Very Brief History of the Spanish Guitar



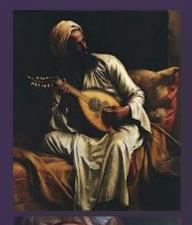
Mosaic - Qasr Libya Museum - Berber Guitar (?) (4th century BC)

The two most popular theories of the Spanish guitar's antecedents are

- (1) it descended from a Roman instrument, the Cithara Tanbur, and was brought to Spain sometime around fourth century AD.
- (2) The other theory says the guitar is a descendent of the Moorish *oud*, which the Moors introduced during the eighth century AD.

Older than either of these is a four stringed instrument that was similar to the guitar and played by the Hittites sometime around 1400 BC. The Hittite instrument was characterized by smooth, curved sides. A characteristic that identifies the modern Spanish guitar. The Greeks also had a similar instrument which was later modified by the Romans. However neither had the curved sides. Summerfield points out that the Roman cithara appeared in Spain centuries before the Moorish invasion. It is often thought that the first guitar-like instrument appeared in Spain only after the Moor invasion with the introduction of the Arabic oud. Yet with the introduction of the Roman cithara centuries before we can conclude that the oud had great influence on the development of the Spanish guitar as we know it today; therefore the oud is not the true predecessor. According to Summerfield the Spanish guitar tanbur was derived from the Hittites, the Kithara [with a "K"] from the Greeks which passed to the Roman cithara with "C".

A Very Brief History of the Spanish Guitar





By the year 1200 AD a four string guitar had evolved into two basic types. One was the Moorish guitar with a rounded bottom, a wide neck and several sound holes on top for sound output. The other was the Latin Guitar, which is similar to the modern guitar with its narrower neck, flat bottom and one sound hole.

Cross-pollination is the most likely scenario with the Roman cithara and the Arabic oud commingling; one influencing the other for centuries, finally resulting in the perfect form we know today. We have no specific documentation but it is likely that craftsmen and musicians added refinements as troubadours sauntered from village to village.

Around the late fifteenth century a similar instrument, the vihuela, was born. It had an increased size and double stops; it was plucked rather than strummed and had a longer mast and ten or eleven frets. The vihuela became a popular instrument of the Spanish court and enjoyed its popularity until the late seventeenth century eventually losing out to the new orchestral and keyboard instruments then coming into favor.

For a long period the guitar simultaneously existed with the vihuela and the lute until the late seventeenth century. Over development was one of the causes leading to a lessened interest. Too many strings added to the lute made it difficult to play and tune. And the vihuela was slowly replaced by the five or six string guitar. It should be understood that there were seven and nine strings: i.e. a simple acute cord and three or four orders, that is pairs of strings. In the late sixteenth century a fifth order was added that gave the guitar sound more flexibility and scope.

A Very Brief History of the Spanish Guitar

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the six string guitar achieved pretty much the form we recognize today in the classical guitar. Some important additions at the time included using rebar beneath the soundboard. These bars added strength and allowed the use of a thinner lid for increased resonance and sound distribution. Other developments included the use of a reinforced mast using high ebony or rosewood, plus the use of a metallic screw mechanism which replaced the wooden tuning dowels.

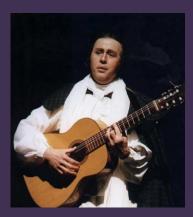
The popularity of the guitar during the 18th century can be gauged by this story from Ree's Encyclopedia. Even if not true it never-the-less tells a truth. "About 1750 the guitar's vogue was so great among all ranks of people, as nearly to break all the harpsichord and spinet makers. All the ladies disposed of their harpsichords at auction for onethird of their price, or exchanged them for guitars, till old Kirkman, the harpsichord maker, after almost ruining himself with buying in his instruments, for better times, purchased likewise some cheap guitars and made a present of several to girls in milliners' shops, and to ballad singers in the streets, whom he had taught to accompany themselves with a few chords and triplets, which soon made the ladies ashamed of their frivolous and vulgar taste and return to the harpsichord." He also says that during this feign of terror not a song was printed without its being transposed and set for the guitar. [1]

Rossini recognized how well the guitar was adapted to voice accompainment and had 'Almaviva use it in his serenade to 'Rosina' in his 1816 production of the Barber of Seville. [2]

Much of the early nineteenth century craft was the work of the Spaniards Agustin Caro, Manuel Gonzalez, Antonio de Lorca, Manuel Guiterrez and other European manufacturers including Rene Johann Staufer Lacote who all contributed to the modern classical guitar.



The Italian baritone Mario Sammarco in *The Barber of Seville*.



Edward Randall as Almaviva in Rossini's Il Barbiere di Siviala

The guitar's most important development came in 1850 when Antonio Torres Jurado, supported by Julian Arcas, refined the structural supports of the guitar. This consisted of seven rods fanning out beneath the soundboard and the width of the mast. This innovation lead to the improvement of sound and volume and bass response. There was also the discovery of a technique for the left hand to enrich the repertoire. Now the guitar had reached a stage where it was able to perform solo or for an ensemble.

Another legendary luthier was the Viennese Johann Staufer. In his work shop the young C.F. Martin learned the craft. An art he would continue when he emigrated to the United States.

Martin not only build up a large manufactory (yes, it is the one we all know) but also advanced the art by including an adjustable mast and reinforced steel screw jacks that are still used today in Martin Guitars.

There have been many improvements since but for the most part the guitar retains and rests upon what was discovered nearly two hundred years ago.

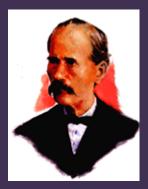
Notes-

- [1] The Cyclopædia; or, Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature 19th-century British encyclopædia edited by Rev. Abraham Rees (1743– 1825)
- [2] THE AMERICAN HISTORY AND ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MUSIC W. L. HUBBARD editor.

Other works consulted-

- --A. J. HIPKINS, F.S.A INSTRUMENTS Historic, Rare, and Unique -. Lond. No date
- --KARL GEIRINGER Instruments in the History of Western Music

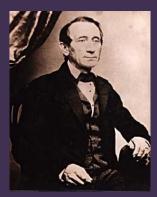
New York - OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS - 1978



Antonio Torres Jurado

A Staufer neck design





Christian Frederick Martin





A GUITAR MADE BY ANTONIUS STRADIVARIUS

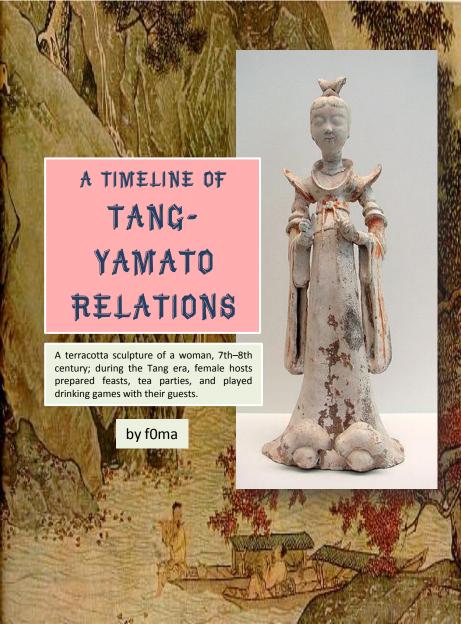
Inscribed on the back of the peg-box ant^ STRADivARivs CREMONEN^ F 1680.

It was brought from Brescia in 1881, and was acquired by Messrs. W. E. Hill and Sons of London. It has been supposed that this might have been the only guitar made by the illustrious violin-maker; but another, in the Museum of the Paris Conservatoire, is also claimed for Stradivarius. The beautiful arabesque rose of this Guitar will attract attention. The coat of arms upon the fingerboard indicates the noble family to which the instrument formerly belonged.

While often made in Italy, France, and Germany, the Guitar is the national Spanish instrument, and although fashion may for a time permit its use in other countries, it is as an exotic, for the character and traditions of the instrument attach it closely to Spain, where it is the universal accompaniment to song and dance. The Andalusian Seguidilla and Fandango with castanet accompaniment are characteristic measures for dances, with which are combined vocal performances of coplas and estrevillo (couplets of four short lines and a refrain of three),

partaking more of the character of an improvisation than a set performance.

In the north of Spain, the Jota Aragonesa and Jota Navarra are accompanied by a vocal refrain as well as castanets, handclapping and finger-snapping. All these Spanish dances are in triple time with certain peculiarities of rhythm; occasionally professed guitar players elaborate them into compositions of special interest and beauty, astonishing the listener with the capabilities of the Spanish guitar as a solo instrument. But, in truth, the artist will make himself felt, however limited the range and power of the instrument may be.



As some of you may have guessed, my primary interest lies in Sino-Japanese relations. At the moment, my research is currently examining seventh century relations between the two states, centred around the Taika Reforms of 645/646. As an aide for myself, I compiled a timeline of Tang-Yamato relations, from the rise of the Tang dynasty to the end of the Yamato era. I figured it might prove an interesting resource for others too, so I thought I'd post it There might be some errors in there, but on the whole I covered most of the major events. - 10ma

- **623** A mission of two doctors and two Buddhist monks returns to Japan. They inform the court that two Japanese students (Ryöng-un and Min) had completed their studies in China and were ready to return home. One of the doctors was called Kusushi Enichi (藥師惠日).
- 630:8:5 The first kentôshi (遣唐使) mission sets sail for China. It is led by Inugami no Mitasuki (犬上御田鍬). Enichi is named second in command.
- **631:11** The embassy reaches Chang'an and presents the Tang court with 'regional objects' [presumably tributes].
- **632** A return mission is organised. They are accompanied by Tang emissary Gao Biaoren (高表仁). Ryöng-un and Min also return, though possibly with a separate voyage.
- **632:8** The return mission reaches Tsushima. Here they meet the students, as well as a delegation from Silla.
- **632:10:4** The entire mission returns to Naniwa, where they're greeted by Mǔmakahi no Muraji [presumably an aristocratic courtier] with a fleet of thirty two lavish ships. The Ninhonshoki records that Gao is suitably impressed, but Chinese sources differ. Gao is described as being a very reluctant ambassador, with a great arrogance about him. He refuses to deliver a letter from Emperor Taizong, causing a break in relations.
- 633:1:26 Gao and his delegation leave Japan.
- **640:10:11** A priest (Shô-an) and a student (Takamuko no Kuromaro (高向 玄理)) return from China, by way of Silla
- **649** A Yamato communiqué reaches the Tang court by way of Silla.
- 653:5? A second kentôshi mission departs, headed by ambassador Kishi no Nagani (吉士長丹) and vice-ambassador Kishi no Koma (吉士駒). It has a total of 121 people, including 21 students/priests, in one boat.

A TIMELINE OF TANG-YAMATO RELATIONS

- 653:7 A second group departs, headed by Takada no Nemaro (高田根麻呂) and his deputy Kanimori no Omaro (掃守小麻呂). It has a complement of 120, with an unspecified number of students, again in one boat. The vessel is shipwrecked shortly after departure near Takeshima, Satsuma. Only five of the crew survive.
- 654:2 A third kentôshi mission departs, headed by supervising ambassador Takamuko no Genri (高 向玄理), ambassador Kawabe no Maro (河邊) and Enichi, who is assigned the position of viceambassador. Two boats are taken, though the crew complement is not known [perhaps 240, going by the previous mission]. They made landfall at Laizhou. When they reached the capital, they had an audience with the Emperor (Gaozong). Takamuko dies whilst in China.
- **654:7** Nagani's second mission returns, with books and 'precious objects'. They are rewarded for also having had an audience with the Emperor.
- **655 Jan. 24** Japanese envoys [possibly Takamuko's embassy?] present a tribute of amber, carnelian and baroos camphor to China.
- 655:8:1 The third mission returns to Japan.
- **655:?** Emperor Gaozong proposes to the Yamato court via letter that they aid Silla in its war against Kogoryo and Paekche [possibly returned through the third mission?]

[Note - both the second and third missions of 653 and 654 go unrecorded in Chinese sources.]

- 659:9:15 One vessel encounters a crosswind. It is shipwrecked on an island named Ehr-kia-wei (?), where presumably most of the crew where killed. Local islanders destroyed what remained of the vessel. Five survivors, including Sakaibe, stole a native ship and completed the voyage to China. Upon arrival, they were escorted to Luoyang.
- **659:9:23** Tsumori's vessel makes landfall at Yuezhou.
- **659:10?:15** Tsumori's group reaches Luoyang, but the capital had been relocated to Chang'an.
- 659:10?:29 Tsumori's group reaches Chang'an.
- **659:107:30** They are granted an audience with the Emperor, who inquires about the native people they have brought with them.
- **659:11:1** The mission meets the Emperor once more at a festival they are invited to.
- **659:12:3** After being slandered by a servant, the Japanese delegation are found guilty and banished. They are eventually imprisoned in Luoyang. This is orchestrated by the Tang court in order to prevent word reaching Japan of an imminent Tang invasion of Korea.
- **660:? 106** Tang prisoners presented to Yamato court by Paekche minister Pok-sin.
- **661:5** The fourth mission sets sail for Japan from Yuezhou. Then eventually arrive at Hakata. [Sakaibe died at some point during the mission, possibly in prison or in the original shipwreck?]
- 661:? Tang prisoners settled in Harita, Afumi.
- **663:8:17** Japanese fleet encounters the Tang fleet at Paek River. Withdraws shortly afterwards, since they lacked the advantage to do battle.
- **663:8:27** Battle of Baekgang. Japanese fleet defeated with 400 ships lost.
- **664:5:17** Tang general Liu Renyuan sends Guo Wuzong to present a letter and gifts to Yamato. He is accompanied by 30 Chinese and 100 subjugated Paekcheans. They make landfall in Kyushu and are supposedly not allowed to travel any further.

- **664:10:4** Guo Wuzong is entertained in his suite. [He is then dismissed home and presented with gifts either this or the next entry is an error in the NSK]
- 664:12:12 Guo Wuzong departs Japan.
- 665:7:28 Tang general Liu Degao (劉德高) with an embassy of 254 people reaches Tsushima. Accompanied by Guo Wuzong.
- **665:9:20** Liu Degao's embassy reaches northern Kyushu.
- **665:9:22** Liu Degao's embassy forwards a letter to the Yamato court.
- **665:11:13** Banquet prepared in Liu Degao's honour.
- 665:12:14 Gifts presented to Liu Degao.
- 665:12:? Liu Degao's embassy departs Japan, accompanied by the fifth kentôshi mission, headed by Mori no Ōishi (守大石) and Sakaibe no lwatsumi (坂合部岩積). Accompanied him to China.
- **666:2:10-12** Emperor Gaozong preforms Fengshan ritual. Japanese envoys present [possibly fifth mission?]
- 667:11:9 Tang emissary Sima Facong (司馬法聰) arrives in northern Kyushu, accompanied by Sakaibe no Iwatsumi and presumably others from the fifth mission.
- 667:11:13 Sima Facong's embassy departs, accompanied by the sixth kentôshi mission, headed by Iki no Hakatoko (伊吉博德) and Kasa no Moroishi (笠諸石). Accompanied him as far as Paekche.
- 668:1:23 The sixth mission returns to Japan.
- **668:11** Japanese envoys present gifts [possibly sixth mission? Could be disparity in Chinese and Japanese dates]
- 669:? The seventh kentôshi mission, headed by Kawachi no Kujira (河内鯨) departs to celebrate the Tang victory over Koguryo. Authenticity debated possibly cancelled.

669:? – [Guo Wuzong arrives in Japan with over 2000 persons – NSK error]

670:3 – Seventh mission congratulates the Tang

670:? - Seventh mission returns.

671:1:13 – Tang emissary Li Shouzen arrives in Japan.

671:7:11 - Li Shouzen's embassy departs

671:11:10 – Four Japanese, including one Buddhist priest, bring warning that Guo Wuzong is travelling to Japan with an embassy of 2,000 – 1,400 Japanese POW's to be repatriated and 600 Tang soliders [presumably] – in 47 ships. They anchor at Hijishima.

672:3:18 – Tang embassy mourns for Emperor Tenji.

672:3:21 – Tang embassy offers a letter and presents as a token of goodwill.

672:5:12 – Armour and bows presented to Guo Wuzong, along with 1673 hiki of coarse silk, 2852 tan of cloth and 666 kin of floss silk

672:5:30 – Guo Wuzong's embassy departs. [Note – all the post-Baekgang Chinese embassies go unrecorded in Chinese histories]

675:10:15 – Thirty Tang prisoners moved from Kyushu to Totomi to be settled. Presumably a gift from Koguryo or Silla, who had sent over embassies that year.

685:2:4 – Tang officials in Japan were granted a (cap?) rank increase, alongside Paekche and Koguryo officials – a total of 147 people in all.

686:6:2 – official rank bestowed to some Tang students in Japan.

690:9:23 – Three priests (Chi-shiu, Gi-toku and Jo-gwan) and one escort solider (Ohotomobe no Hakama) returned to Japan from China. Hakama had been captured by Tang forces during the war in Paekche (c. 660). He eventually sold himself as a slave to be able to return to Japan to inform the court of Tang designs.



691:9:4 – Two Tang professors in Japan, Hsu Shouyen and Sa Hung-k'o receive 20 rio of silver each.

694:1:19 – Tang peoples in Japan gave a performance of Ararebashiri.

694:123 – Seven Tang peoples in Japan are conferred upon titles.

701:? - Eight kentôshi mission authorized.

702:6:29 — Eighth kentôshi mission, headed by Awata no Mahito (粟田真人), Takahashi no Kasama (高橋笠間), Sakaibe no Ōkita (坂合部大分), and Kose no Ōji (巨勢祖父) departs for China from Hakata. First mission not to take the Northern Route. Eventually make landfall at Yancheng. Possibly two ships

702:10 – embassy arrives in Chang'an. A banquet is prepared and Empress Wu bestows upon Awata the title of: 'Supernumerary Gentleman in Charge of Provisions'.

704:7 - Eighth mission departs China for Japan

706:2 – Envoys from Japan arrive at Tang court, possibly elements of the eight mission from a waylaid second ship? Possibly Sakaibe and Kose's group.

707:3 – These elements depart China for Japan, headed by Kose. Sakaibe stays in China. [Whether or not this second group existed is debated]



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Know your Mesoamerican gods...



CinteotI was the Aztec maize god. He is the "Lord of the Day" for days on the calendar with the number seven in it and he is the fourth "Lord of the Night". Maize was brought to the earth by Quetzalcoatl. A conflict historians face about Cinteotl is that he is the same god as his wife the goddess Xilonen.

Chicomeccatl is Cinteotl's female companion. Both are worshipped along with Tlaloc, the rain god During the festival of Hueytozoztli, "great watch," Cinteotl was honored in order to encourage the growth of corn. First a procession of virgins would march to the Temple of Chicomecoatl, and then an impersonator would be sacrificed.

In April people offered to him their blood, dropped upon reeds which they displayed at the doors of their houses. The giver of food, god of fertility and regeneration. Cinteotl is protected by the rain gods. Sacrifices were carried out during drought.



The number of planes in the French air force during the Battle of France



Known as H75 when flying with French Air Force.Hero of the "battle of France", May/June 1940,along with the Morane MS406 and some few Dewoitine D520.

by bartieboy

General Vuillemin, the Chief of the French Air Force, later contended: our aviation hurled itself against an enemy five times superior in number. this true? the facts are Was extremely difficult to determine, no sources on either side agree on the number of planes employed. And on the French side the figures given even vary so greatly that they become a mystery which even today can no be fully pierced. Gamelin himself testified several times that could not understand the discrepancies in them. If they mystified the French commander-inchief it is little wonder that they have a similar effect on the historian. One can only attempt to arrive at an approximate evaluation.



The Germans for that matter, are far from agreeing on how many planes they flung in to battle on may 10, 1940. The usually carefull Jacobsen gives a German total of 3,534 planes: 1462 fighters, 1,016 bombers, 501 reconnaissance and 555 others, but this is almost certainly too high by some 500 planes. A check with Luftwaffe officers made by general Cosse-Brissac in 1947 gave the number of 3,00 planes, of which only 700 to 800 were fighters, 1,200 bombers and the rest 'destroyers' (the Me110) and reconnaissance. General Kesselring cites official figures of 2,670 planes for the two air fleets assigned on the western front.-1,309 fighters and 1,361 bombers, including suka dive-bombers- but he thinks the number of fighters given is to high. A total figure of 1,700 to 3,000 planes including about a thousand fighters, would seem to roughly near the mark. The air forces of France and Britain, together, proved considerably weaker in the number of planes thrown in to battle. This qualification is important not only because the British held back the bulk of their fighter planes for the defence of their island but because the French, for reasons never explained also held back a substantial number of their first line aircraft. There is a baffling discrepancy between the number of modern planes the French had on hand in 1940 and the number they used in combat. Guy La Chambre, who was air minister from 1938 to 1940, told the post-war parliamentary investigating committee that on the day the German offensive began the French Air Force had a total of 3,289 planes, of which 2,122 were fighters, 461 bombers, 429 reconnaissance and 277 observation. But only one-third of them were on the front: 790 fighters, 140 bombers, 170 reconnaissance and 210 observation planes, or a total 'front line strength' of 1,310 aircraft. The remaining two-thirds, it appears were in the interior. A few were overseas. It seems surprising that the French would not put more of their planes at the front or in immediate reserve where they could be thrown into battle if needed. According to the Air minister, the French Air Force was even stronger during the fighting than above figures would indicate. He testified that between may 10 and June 12 some 1,131 new planes were delivered to the Air Force as replacements,.

bombers. Thus he declared, a total of 2,441 modern planes were available to the front during the battle. If these figures are accurate the French and British would have had a numerical quality with the Germans - some 3,000 planes each wit the Allies being actually superior in fighters and the Germans in bombers. A study of military archives made by General de Cosse-Brissac, which he gave me in 1963 substantially supports La Chambre's figures. He arrives at a total of 2.923 modern French planes, of which 1.648 were in line or in immediate reserve. Of the latter, there were 946 fighters (of 2005), 219 bombers (of 433) and 483 reconnaissance and observation planes (out of 485). The Air Force Command itself advised General Georges at the beginning of May that by the 15th it could put in to action 1.300 aircraft of which 764 were fighters and 143 bombers

So far so good. There is approximate agreement among these French sources that the Air Force had a front between 800 to 1,000 fighters which was about what the Germans had. The French were thus about equal in fighter strength and a little stronger if the odd 150 British fighters were added. In bombers the Allies were outnumbered two to one. But since they were fighting a defensive battle the strength in fighters seemed the more important.

To utterly confuse the picture, however, there are other sets of figures from French sources, particularly from the flying officers themselves. According to these the French Air Force was practically non existent.

Colonel Pierre Paquier for example, in his post-war study contends that the French had on the North-East front only 420 fighters and 140 bombers, backed up by 72 British fighters and 192 bombers. This seems a small number compared to the aircraft available but the Air Froce colonel makes it even smaller. 'Actually', he says, the French had on the front on May 10 only 360 fighters and 122 bombers. The mystery thickens. General d'Astier de la Vigerie, who commanded the Z.O.A.N. (zone of air operations, north), covering army group 1, says that he had a total of 432 fighters, of which 72 were British and 314 bombers, of which 192 were British - or a total of 746 aircraft pitted against the 3,000 planes of Germany's two air fleets. His zone, that of Army Group 1, comprised the entire area of the German offensive and the general points out that he was given but one-third of the available bombers and three-fifths of the fighters. But according to General Vuillemin, Chief of the Air force, the French had only 580 fighters on the entire front plus 160 British fighters. General d'Harcourt, Chief of Fighter Command, testified at Riom that he had a total of only 418 serviceable fighters. One can only ask; where were the rest?

The deposition of an Air Force General at the Riom trial provided what is probably the best answer we shall ever get to that question. This was General Massenet de Marancour Commander of the Third Air Region, extending from Brittany to the Pyrenees.

... I was in close and frequent touch [hedeposed] with General Redempt (commander of the Air Force's special depots) about the excessive number of war planes which he deposited at my air schools because no cover for them was available elsewhere. I frequently listened to his complaints about planes which he didn't know what to do with and which the Air Force High Command would not take from him. I know that nearly every evening General Redempt sent to Air Force General Headquarters the list of all planes ready for delivery, and this list was long.

The general explained that at Tours alone he had over 200 war planes, o fwhich 150 were Bloch 151 pursuit aircraft.

On May 10, 1940 these 150 Bloch 151's were still at Tours... We had neither the necessary machine guns nor cannons but by sending trucks to Chatellerault I found immediately all the arms I needed, which proves we really lacked nothing.

At another field, the general related, he assembled 30 fighters to be thrown in to battle. A month passed, he said. No orders came. General Gamelin himself, reviewing the causes of defeat after the war, posed the question: why out of 2,000 modern fighters on hand at the beginning of May 1940, were fewer than 500 were used on the North-East front? Neither the generalissimo nor anyone else got an answer. 'What is behind this mystery about our planes?' Gamelin asked while testifying before the Parliamentary Investigating Committee. 'I humbly confess to you that I don't know'. As to wide discrepancies in the figures given by the French militarysources between the number of new planes on hand and those which participated in the battle, Gamelin comments: 'We have a right to be astonished'. So has the historian trying to make sense of these confusing figures, and the astonishment is all the greater when one comes across the testimony of General Vuillemin himself that at the end of the Battle of France. despite considerable losses, he had more first-line planes than at its beginning.







Know your Mesoamerican gods...



Huitzilopochtli

Huitzilopochtli is the Aztec sun god and the god of war. In a tale about him he was a ruler of the village of Aztlan. He ordered his villagers to leave the village. He led them through the long journey. During the journey he left her in charge of the villagers but they wanted him back. He put her to sleep and left her in the jungle. She woke up alone and gave birth to her son Copil. Later in life Copil came to kill Huitzilopochitli but lost and his heart was thrown in a lake. They then fished out the heart and built a village on top of it.

BOOK REVIEV

by leakbrewgator

The Gates of Power: Monks, Courtiers, and Warriors In Premodern Japan

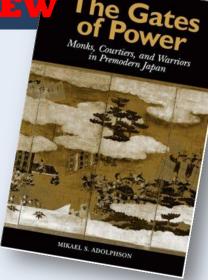
by Mikael Adolphson

is by all accounts, groundbreaking. Adolphson's book is the most exhaustive work ever done (in English) on the military and political capabilities of Japanese temples. For this study, Adolphson starts with the monastic developments of Heian Japan and ends with the diminishing power of the temples that came about during the Ashikaga Bakufu.

Adolphson opens The Gates of Power by explaining the theory of one, Kuroda Toshio. Toshio argued that the leading Buddhist temples of pre-modern Japan were legitimate co-rulers along with the court. This is known as the Kenmon Taisei theory. Or, the Gates of Power theory. Adolphson's main focus of this book is to clearly show that Toshio's theory is a legitimate one. To argue this point further, Adolphson introduces the term, obo-buppo soi. I know it sounds like I'm making that up, but trust me, I'm not. This is basically the idea that the imperial the Buddhist and law were entirely interdependent with one another.

One truly great feature of this book are the numerous diagrams that Adolphson provides. My favorite, and perhaps the most helpful, were his genealogy diagrams. Adolphson used these to show the succession of abbotships at certain temples as well as the Imperial genealogy. The latter is updated throughout the book, and Adolphson ends up providing just over 100 names!

Another area in which Adolphson shines in this study, is when he argues against the notion that religious protests were the cause of most of the capital's problems throughout pre-modern Japan.



Adolphson has the opportunity to do this a lot because as it turns out, there were constant religious protests taking place within the capital. For the most part, these protests were in response succession disputes. Disputes that were brought about by Imperial appointments and interference with temple affairs. This is why Adolphson argues that the majority of the protests were in fact in response to problems in the capital, and not the cause of them.

One important term that Adolpshon spends a significant amount of time discussing in this book is that of goso, lit. "forceful protest." Adolphson argues that goso were not forceful at all, Instead he calls them more of a

Book Review - The Gates of Power

"divine demonstration." Usually these demonstrations would consist of the monks of a temple marching on the capital with sacred objects or palanquins, which were meant to strike fear in the court of divine retribution if they did not give in. Adolphson states:

Quote:

The goso were not attacks on the capital or attempts to overthrow the government, nor were they necessarily meant to be violent. They were a last resort in the process of litigation by which temples showed their concern over certain policies or registered their displeasure with attempts to restrict their privelages.

Adolphson goes on to argue that goso were mostly limited to the powerful temples of Enryakuji, Kofukuji and Todaiji. He also argues that the monks that participated in these demonstrations were more than likely not armed, and if they were armed, they were desperately ill-equipped to take on the Imperial warriors. This goes against the popular notion of warrior monks in Japan that were always ready to make war. This is a concept that Adolphson has argued against in several works. Quite convincingly, I may add.

Ok. There were some things with *Gates of Power* that were not so great. Not bad, but not great, either. First of all, the amount of temple names that Adolphson throws around is amazing. That's not a bad thing, but it would have been helpful to include some kind of chart. Perhaps something that broke the temples down by sect. He does have a graph in his appendix that shows the amount of conflicts had between temples. Unfortunately, this is limited to Enryakuji, Kofukuji and Onjoji.

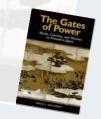
I hate to say that this book is filled with jargon, because I have definitely seen worse, but there are instances where Adolphson lays it on thick. He's almost merciless in certain sections. Some of the passages are VERY term heavy. Adolphson does a good job of explaining these terms, but this only makes the passages longer and more tiresome.

3.8/5.0

I read this book a while back, and I only picked it up for \$10. To be perfectly honest, I would gladly pay that much for the information that Adolphson provides in his diagrams alone. Throw in the excellent research, outstanding arguments and overall quality of the book, and this is a great buy! *The Gates of Power* does lose some points for being a bit heavy on the verbiage in certain areas. Also, I did find myself getting dis-interested for brief periods of time. It took me a little longer than usual to get through the book.

How it stacks up to past reviews:

Samurai, Warfare and The State – 5.0/5.0 The Culture of Civil War in Kyoto – 4.5/5.0 **The Gates of Power – 3.8/5.0** Japan's Medieval Population – 3.5/5.0





On the 25th of April, 1915, the men of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps went ashore at Gallipoli. The eight month campaign saw some of the most brutal fighting in some of the most inhospitable terrain of the war. The fighting however was for nothing. In December of the same year, the Allied troops were evacuated from the peninsula leaving the Turks in control of the Dardanelles.

Since then, the 25th of April has become Australia's national day of remembrance, not only for those men who served at Gallipoli but for all the men and women who served during the Great War and every conflict in Australia's history. A common question arises from this unusual choice of date, a question that is asked by people both foreign and domestic, why do we celebrate a defeat? This is my answer.

When war was declared by the British Empire, Australia answered the call. The First Australian Imperial Force was formed and filled by the huge influx of volunteers. Many saw war as the great adventure, the writers of the age spoke of it as a gallant, romantic thing that would bathe those that followed it in glory. Others saw it as right of passage, something all men must do to reach sexual maturation or risk shame and embarrassment in front of women. Despite the various reasons for volunteering, one reason dominated all others, the chance for Australia to prove itself on the world stage. This would be the first global conflict that Australia would participate in as a nation, and a young one at that having only achieved federation thirteen years earlier.

by Son of Cathal

The Gallipoli campaign came about after the failure to take the Dardanelles by the British Admiralty. Unable to pacify Turkey by sea, the decision was made to pacify it by land. The landings were a disaster, strong tides carried the landing boats away from the relatively flat country intended as the landing point to an area dominated by cliffs and steep ravines. Despite this mistake, the ANZAC, British and French forces secured a landing area and pushed inland only to be stopped by stiff Turkish resistance. The campaign became a stalemate akin to that already holding sway on the Western Front but instead of muddy ground and shell holes, Gallipoil was a maze of scrub, near vertical cliffs and deep ravines that heavily favoured the defenders and created the perfect recipe for a tactical and strategic nightmare.

The conduct of the campaign by those in charge has remained a point of discussion and criticism to this day. The failure of the staff to realise the seriousness of the situation the men they commanded were faced with is one such point. Soon after the landings, the Australian senior commander General William Bridges made an appeal to lan Hamilton to consider evacuation. His appeal fell on deaf ears and Bridges was tragically shot dead by a Turkish sniper before he could do anything further. Instead of heeding Bridges' plea, Hamilton decided that landing more troops was the way to go. 25,000 British troops were landed at Suvla Bay while attacks were launched against Turkish positions at Lone Pine and The Nek in an attempt to divert Turkish attentions away from the landings.

While Lone Pine was a success and the position taken, the charge at The Nek by the now dismounted Australian Light Horse Brigade was a disaster. The Nek was a tiny valley the size of a tennis court that lay between the Turkish and Australian trenches. On both sides were steep hills that prevented any attempts to flank either position. The plan was for the Light Horse to take the Turkish trench after a whirlwind shelling by the Royal Navy. However the shelling stopped early allowing the Turkish troops to reoccupy their trench before the Light Horse had even left theirs. Despite reporting this to the British commanders, the attack was ordered ahead. The result was two hundred and thirty four dead, many of which were still there in 1919, a white patch standing out among the greens and browns of the Turkish countryside.

Like all soldiers, the Australians blamed any failures on those in charge. Any failings, they felt, were due to the misdirection of their leaders rather than a lack of bravery or commitment. In hindsight, this is very true. After the failure of the Suvla landings, morale amongst all troops fell. For the Australians, the realisation that their sacrifices were for nothing crippled their previous fervour and few welcomed more fighting. The conditions didn't help. Disease spread like a bushfire, fuelled by the flies drawn to the mounting crippsel ying just out of safe reach of the parapet. In September, a survey conducted by the staff found three quarters of Australian troops unfit for active service. Despite being given the option to be evacuated to the hospital ships offshore and the convalescent camps on nearby Lemnos and Imbros, almost all refused to leave, preferring to stay with their mates and see the fight to the end.

This trait is what has exemplified Australians throughout the ordeals of both war and peace. Australians have developed a reputation of making light any dire situation, indeed while on Gallipoli, Australian troops played games of cricket on one of the few areas of flat ground, an area promptly named shell green due to the attempts by the Turkish artillery to shell the Australians during the second innings. However the trait that has firmly secured the Gallipoli campaign in Australia's national memory is the spirit of mateship. While always a prominent trait amongst Australians, what could be Australia's national trait was cemented in the Australian identity amongst the scrub, the flies and the death. It stemmed from the unique bond formed among the men of a country created by the cast outs and rejects from the mother country. While the majority of Australians were unswervingly loyal to Britain and her Empire at the time that war was declared, Australians also had, and in many ways still have, a deep aversion to authority.

Australians became notorious during the First World War for their refusal to salute superior officers, especially British ones who they saw as undeserving of a rank received solely through title and nobility. Their is an anecdote about an Australian soldier walking through a French town. He passed a British Colonel walking in the other direction. Upon failing to salute, the Colonel stopped turned and pulled the Digger up. The following conversation was said to take place:

"You there, don't you salute in your army?" asked the Colonel

"Not a lot." replied the Australian.

"But I'm a Colonel!" exclaimed the Brit.

"So you are, best job in the army, you keep it" said the Aussie, who then walked off leaving a stunned Colonel standing there.

Whether this actually occurred or not, it would be a testament to Australia's lack of respect for those in command. This is not to say that the men of the First AIF were incapable of being commanded, they had deep respect for those promoted from the ranks and that had proven themselves as leaders. The problem with the Gallipoli campaign was that the ANZACs were not commanded by men promoted from the ranks, or even by men of the own nationality. They were instead commanded by men who the Australians perceived as having no idea what they were doing nor deserving of their positions. This lack of trust in their commanding officers led to a deep trust and understanding between the regular ranks, the understanding that in times of war, the only men you can trust to get you through the trials ahead are your mates.





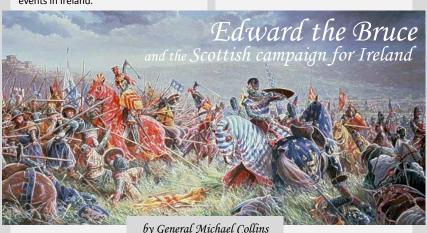




Ireland in the 13th Century

was a dangerous and disturbed place but compared to what the campaign Edward the Bruce visited on the country the 13th Century might be seen as relatively peaceful. The Irish, particularly in Ulster (the Northern Province) viewed the campaigns of their brethren in Scotland for Independence with great interest and empathy. They were filled with joy and hope at the success of Robert the Bruce at Bannockburn in 1314, anticipating a similar turn of events in Ireland.

Robert was delighted to hear of the proposition. Not only did it provide him with the chance to open a second front with England, and the possibility to acquire new territory with willing subjects, it also provided him with the chance to get rid of his brother. Although Edward had been a help to Robert during his campaigns, he regarded himself too highly in the Kings' court, and his attitude and demeanour were becoming an irritation and a worry for Robert.



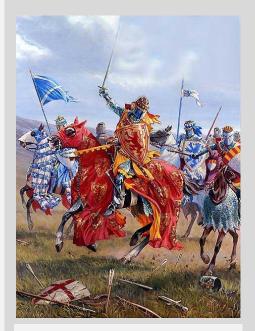
At this time, the on-going civil discord and dis-unity showed no signs of ending, having started in 1022, even in the face of the Anglo Norman invaders. The Irish princes, acutely aware that none of them had the power to seize the High-Kingship, knowing full well other tribes would always dispute certain candidates, decided to send word to Robert the Bruce to ask him to put his brother Edward as chief over all of Ireland, and be High King.

The instigators of this plot were Donall O' Neill, Prince of Tyrone, together with some Anglo- Irish families; De Lacys and Bissetts. Robert the Bruce eagerly accepted their proposal. They envisaged a grand "Celtic Alliance" against the English, and indeed, such a concept had support in all of the Celtic Nations on the Isles.

On the 25th of May, 1315, Edward the Bruce, together with an army of 6000, and many Scottish nobles, landed in He was immediately joined by Donall O' Neill & his forces, and together they quickly overran a great part of Ulster, destroying anything English they came into contact with, and winning several small scale battles with the English armies. From start to finish Edward the Bruce's campaign was categorized by unnecessary brutality, wonton destruction and careless wrecking of the country. Moving south. Edward burned Dundalk and Ardee, and despite the fact that there was a famine throughout the country, all the food except what the army needed was burned.

The Red Earl of Ulster, Richard de Burgo, an Anglo-Irish nobleman who ruled over the greater part of Connacht and Ulster, being the most powerful of the Anglo-Irish lords, raised an army to oppose the invaders. His march through the Irish territory was as destructive as that of the Bruce, if not more so, because he believed all the Irish were on the side of Bruce, which was not so.

Felim O' Conor, the King of Connacht, joined De Burgo but was forced to retreat to quell a rebellion of some of his subjects. Another reason for his retreat is what effect his marching with the English was having on his army and his power. By the time he had reached Granard, his numbers were so reduced that he was forced to submit to his followers that they return home to Connacht. This left De Burgo weakened as he faced Bruce. Bruce wholly him near Ballynamena, defeated shattering his army. Soon after, Bruce himself crowned Ard-Rí na hÉireann, High King of Ireland.



His progress hadn't gone unnoticed, and his prospects looked very good at this time. Indeed, it seemed like the Grand Celtic Alliance was about to completely overcome its Saxon foe:

"The prospects of Edward Bruce were at this time at highwater mark; he was heirpresumptive to the throne of Scotland had in all probability already been crowned king of Ireland,' and now received a communication from Gruffydh Llwyd, who was leading a rebellion in Wales, offering to support him as ruler of that country if he would assist in freeing them from the English, and even holding out the prospect that they might together expel the Saxons and establish the ancient kingdom of Britain. "

The invasion of Ireland by Edward Bruce (1901) by Colvin, Caroline

Next he marched into Meath, the Ancient seat of the High King, and, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, committed depredations against the English there. He defeated an army of 15,000 at Kells (under Roger Mortimer), and subsequently won another victory against the Lord Justice, Sir Edmund Butler, near Athy. King Felim O' Conor, having avoided battle with Bruce and quelled a rebellion, changed sides and declared for Bruce. He set out to clear the entire province of Connacht from all English influence, marching to Athenry with a large army. He was there slain, and his army defeated, by the forces of William de Burgo, and Richard Bermingham. It was the most decisive defeat inflicted in the entire campaign, 11.000 of the Felim's army fell. among them nearly all the nobility of Connacht. To quote one source - "Felim O' Conor was not 23 years of age, but the Irish had expected more of him than any man living". Clearly, the turnout of events in the West was a huge strike against Irish political agitation, and the hopes of Edward.

Bruce was also becoming alarmed at the failure of the Irish to join with him in large numbers. The populace of Wicklow were preparing for uprising at the time, but there is no indication of their willingness to join Bruce, or even that they had contacted him. The harvest was very poor over the course of the Bruce's campaign, and his wastefulness and destructiveness were causing opinion to turn against him.

Robert the Bruce came over to Ireland to aid his brother, in spring 1317 they set out for Dublin with an army of 20,000. They destroyed everything they could along their march. However, the citizens of Dublin had so well prepared for the attack that the Bruces did not think it wise to assault the city, and resumed their destructive march

on Limerick. However, this too was fortified too strongly against them. After a stay thev resumed northwards, and such was the scarcity of provisions that vast numbers of their army died as a result of the famine which the Bruces were largely responsible for creating. Robert saw the futility of continuing the campaign for Ireland and returned to Scotland, but, stubborn as ever, Edward stayed on, determined to win Ireland for himself. After a pause, most likely due to the extreme lack of food, a decent harvest came, and both armies began moving again.

The English, under John Bermingham, were much more numerous than Robert the Bruce's Scots-Irish alliance.



Robert I (The Bruce) (1306-1329)

Nevertheless, Edward moved onwards as aggressor. It is said that he moved too rashly, in not waiting for reinforcements from Scotland. When his Irish allies broached the subject to him, explaining that they were very likely to be defeated in such an attack, he moved them to the rear of the army, leaving the 2000 Scots in the front line to face Bermingham's forces.

The armies met at Faughart, County Louth. Edward was strongly advised not to attack. However, in spite of this, he was headstrong and stubborn, declaring he would fight the enemy were they four times more numerous. Bermingham was much concerned by the honour he could gain from a victory against the Bruce, and the story goes that he disguised himself as a beggar and gained access to the Bruce in order that he might recognise him on the field of battle. It is generally thought that this story is not at all improbable. The Scots formed up in three columns, according to English sources, and attacked such a distance from one another that the first was defeated before the second arrived, and the second defeated before the third arrived. Sources generally agree that Edward the Bruce was to blame for his own downfall. It is also said that the battle was largely decided by the brave display of one English knight, Sir John Maupas, who made a dash at the Bruce and killed him, though he himself was immediately struck down. He was found after the battle pierced all over, lying on top of Bruce. The Scottish-Irish army was defeated with great slaughter, though the main body of survivors made their way back to Scotland. Bermingham had the body of Bruce cut up and put on display in the pale, while the head was sent, salted, in a box to Edward II.

Bermingham was granted a title (Earl of Louth) for his military victory. Thus ended Edward the Bruce, and the Scottish campaign for Ireland. Some of the Irish allies continued on divided struggles against the English, but they were all eventually brought into line. Though Irish political weight was with Edward the Bruce in an effort to get rid of the English, contemporary Analysts and the general populace were relieved and in some cases pleased by the death of The Bruce, because of the destruction and famine caused by his campaign. The English government (in Ireland) was thrown into disarray from which it did not recover for centuries. The poverty caused by the campaign, disease, famine also affected the country for generations to come, which made the Irish look wholly dis-favourably at the Bruce's campaign for a long time, seeing it as responsible for a great many of the evils their country was currently suffering. Though this was not the end of Scottish interference in Irish affairs, it was the last time the High Kingship was claimed. In hindsight, Bruce's campaign was probably the best post-Norman invasion opportunity to re-instate native government.

Ouote:

...was the common ruin of the Gaels and Galls of Ireland...never was a better deed done for the Irish than this (Slaying of the Bruce) ...For in this Bruce's time, for three years and a half, falsehood and famine and homicide filled the country, and undoubtedly men ate each other in Ireland.

Quote:

-Annals of Loch Cé

Edward Bruce, a man who spoiled Ireland generally, both English and Irish, was slain by the English by force of battle and bravery at Dundalk, and Mac Rory, lord of the Hebrides, Mac Donnell, lord of the eastern Gael (in Antrim), and many others of the Albanian (or Scottish) chiefs, were also slain; and no event occurred in Ireland for a long period from which so much benefit was derived as that, for a general famine prevailed in the country during the three years and a half he had been in it, and the people were almost reduced to the necessity of eating each other.

-Annals of the Four Masters

by General Michael Collins War And State Building In Medieval Japan (2010), is a collection of essays that deal with a wide variety of topics. Ranging from the mythological ninja to peasant mobilization during the Imjin Wars, this (albeit brief) book contains a great deal of information on Medieval Japan.

Like past reviews on anthology books, I will review each essay as a separate section below.



BOOK REVIEW

War And State Building In Medieval Japan by John A. Ferejohn & Frances McCall Rosenbluth

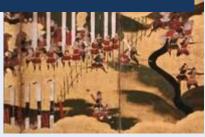
This particular essay provides an introduction to the volume. Normally I wouldn't include an intro in my review, but this essay had some original matter that I rather enjoyed.

The entire theme of this essay was the similarities between Medieval Japan and Medieval Europe. There were several instances throughout in which the authors compared Japanese figures to European ones.

First up were the ninja. The authors compared the ninja to Swiss Pikemen. The authors stated that both "naturally took to fighting for their freedom, not because they were braver than their lowland counterparts, but because their craggy fortresses gave them the possibility of resisting domination."

Interestingly, the authors also compared Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Oda Nobunaga to Maurice of Nassau and Gustav Adolf. Mainly because each group of men were enjoying similar amounts of success on opposite sides of the globe.

The essay closed out with a broad comparison between the two regions. The authors stated that state building emerged, in both Japan and Europe, out of the "mayhem of warfare."



They Were Soldiers Once: The Early Samurai And The Imperial Court By Karl Friday

If you've read any of Professor Friday's previous works, then you'll be very familiar with this section. Not that its a bad thing at all, but much of this information can be found in past Friday works such as, *Hired Swords: The Rise of Private Warrior Power in Japan* and *Samurai, Warfare and the State in Early Medieval Japan*.

One particular topic that I don't recall being mentioned in a past Friday work, was that of familial patterns among the imperial court in Japan. Below is a quote that describes this:

BOOK REVIEW

"Marriages among the court aristocracy were polygamous or serial monogamous, and usually involved not just separate bedrooms but separate residences.....Children reckoned descent primarily from their father and took his surname. But they were usually raised in their mother's home and inherited much of their material property from her. When, moreover, the bride's family was of significantly higher station than the groom's, the children-and somtimes the new husband-often adopted the surname of the bride's father. "

Competence Over Loyalty: Lords and Retainers In Medieval Japan By Susumu Ike

Ike's essay was more or less a pggyback onto Friday's one. That's taking nothing away from the essay. It was tremendously written and provided some great examples of military organization. However, it was extremely brief and it's omission from the book may not have devalued it because of Friday's work.

Some of the examples that Ike provides when detailing military organization are the rebellion of Taira Masakado (something Friday has dealt with extensively), the Onin War, the Takeda-Hojo-Uesugi conflicts, and the wars of Oda Nobunaga and Toyotomi Hiedyoshi.



Community Vitality In Medieval Japan By Tsuguharu Inaba

As you can tell by the title, this essay focused on how national politics affected local villages.

Inaba provides a few scenarios when villages, led by their village council, or yoriai, fought back against their local lords. Inaba also describes how villagers resisted conscription and only wanted to fight when defense of the village was necessary.

One term that Inaba uses that I found interesting was that of heino bunri, or "separation of warrior and farmer." Inaba uses this term to argue how peasants resisted military pressures.

There were a few very interesting specifics in Inaba's essay. First, verbiage from Hideyoshi regarding the peasantry is presented. While these passage are too long to quote here, it was quite informative to see the exact words (in English, of course) that were used by the "Bountiful Minister."

Second, and more interestingly to me, was a case study presented on Kumamoto province. This was a territory that was governed by Kato Kiyomasa. This particular case study looked at a unique dispute resolution system was set up in the province. Once again, this is too lengthy to quote (or go into detail) here. However, I already plan to make a future blog post regarding this study.

BOOK REVIEW by leakbrewergator

Advance and Be Reborn....:
Religious Opposition to Political
Consolidation in SixteenthCentury Japan
By Carol Richmond Tsang.

This essay contains information that is including in Tsang's, War and Faith:Ikko Ikki In Late muromachi Japan. The section deals prominently with the Ishiyama Honganji and their dealings with Oda Nobunaga.

Considering some recent discussion here at Historum, I thought it would be interesting to include a little tidbit in which Tsang describes the fluidity of status in Japan:

"Status was multiple in medieval Japan, as it could refer to court occupation or reliaious rank. affiliation, for example. A peasant who was a Honganji member shared a religious status with a warrior who was also a Honganji member, though aside from religion, the warrior occupied a higher social rank than peasant. A warrior could be granted court rank, which gave him a higher status than other warriors without court rank. though they both shared warrior status. In short, "status" was fluid and multiple, and its importance varied depended on context. "

Autonomy and War in the Sixteenth-Century Iga Region and the Birth of the Ninja Phenomenon By Pierre Souyri

Souyri's *The World Turned Upside Down: Medieval Japanese Society* provided the framework for this essay.

I thoroughly enjoyed this essay. I've already quoted much of Souyri's opinions of how the people of the Iga and Koga regions manifested their own ninja mythology, so I won't do so here. If, you are interested in some of the specifics, just let me know and I'll gladly share some of his quotes once again.

I thought Souyri's description of another phenomenon, the akuto (go figure), was also interesting. Souyri described these men as "bands of highwaymen" that roamed the countryside wearing yellow scarves around their faces, conducting raids against local monasteries.

Instruments of Change:Organizational Technology and the Consolidation of Regional Power In Japan, 1333-1600 By Thomas Conlan.

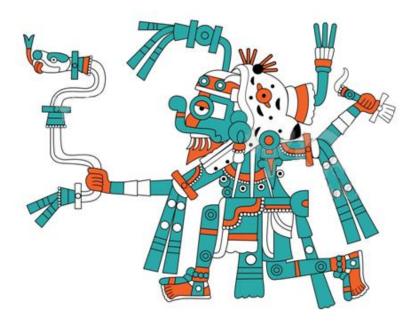
Anyone that has read Conlan's Weapons and Fighting Techniques of The Samurai Warrior, 1200-1877 A.D. will be familiar with this essay.

Conlan uses tables to chart battlefield wounds to argue how weaponry changed over a period of time on the Japanese battlefield. It seems, based on this essay, that Conlan is arguing that the Onin War was the pivotal moment in Japan when warfare really began to evolve. Conaln argues that the usage of Pikes really began during this period, and not earlier, as is usually argued.

Conlan's 4 pages of tables show that guns did not begin to displace the bow as the primary battlefield weapons until 1600. At this points, firearms accounted for 80% of the battlefield casualties.

Overall, this was a great collection of essays. I would definitely recommend it to any one with any sort of interest in Pre-Modern Japanese history. Prior knowledge in Japanese history is not really necessary. In fact, it may even be a bonus if one hasn't read any previous works from the authors included in this anthology.

Know your Mesoamerican gods...



Chaac - god of rain

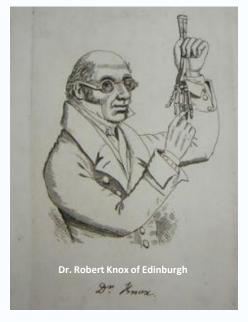
Like other Maya gods, Chaac is both one and manifold. Four Chaacs are based in the cardinal directions and wear the directional colors. In 16th-century Yucatán, the directional Chaac of the east was called Chac Xib Chaac 'Red Man Chaac', only the colors being varied for the three other ones.

Contemporary Yucatec Maya farmers distinguish many more aspects of the rain and the clouds and personify them as different, hierarchically-ordered rain deities. The Chorti Maya have preserved important folklore regarding the process of rain-making, which involved rain deities striking rain-carrying snakes with their axes.

The rain deities had their human counterparts. In the traditional Mayan (and Mesoamerican) community, one of the most important functions was that of rain maker, which presupposed an intimate acquaintance with (and thus, initiation by) the rain deities, and a knowledge of their places and movements. According to a Late-Postclassic Yucatec tradition, Chac Xib Chaac (the rain deity of the east) was the title of a king of Chichen Itza, and similar titles were bestowed upon Classic rulers as well.

PUSHING the BOUNDARIES

by Chookie



In 19th century Edinburgh, one of the most influential surgeons of the time, a Dr Robert Knox (MD (Doctor of Medicine), FRCSEd (Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh), FRSEd (Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh)) was pushing the boundaries of medical knowledge.

His research methods involved the dissection of corpses and the discussion of these dissections with his students at the Edinburgh Medical College, and members of the public who pad to watch these dissections (females not allowed of course). Unfortunately this method of instruction depended greatly on a reliable supply of fresh bodies. This requirement for fresh (or at worst, freshish) cadavers gave rise to the phenomenon known as "Resurrection Men".

Resurrectionists were gangs of men who raided cemeteries at night and dug up freshly buried bodies which they then sold to to medical schools and professors such as Knox.

Among the most infamous of these resurrectionists or "body-snatchers" were the Irish duo of William Burke and William Hare (a pair who only operated in Edinburgh). These two were itinerant labourers (AKA *Navvies*)who had moved to Scotland to work on the Union Canal. Both eventually ended up in Edinburgh living in the same lodging house in the West Port.

The activities of these restrictionists were largely confined to the Central Belt and Eastern Scotland below the Highland line, but they were not confined to Scotland. This is where we get the term mortgage in it's original form – it comes from the Old French "death pledge," apparently meaning that the pledge ends on the death of the pledger or when the obligation is fulfilled. A closely related term is the "mort-safe" which determined a form of graveyard architecture and a thankfully short-lived need for armed watchmen in graveyards. With these resurrectionist activities, Scotland, not for the first time, is setting a trend.



Sadly, this is not one our proudest moments. The indiscriminate and widespread removal of new inhabitants of graveyards may, and I stress may, have been useful to the medical profession. On the whole I doubt it:-

Did Knox discover anything? No.

Did he advance medical knowledge in the Europe of his time? Yes.

Are these contradictory concepts? No, they aren't, Knox and his contemporaries were at the forefront of European medicine, yet the early 19th century European form of medicine was, basically, butchery.

Knox and his contemporaries in many countries were only just coming round to the notion that the ancients such as Hippocrates, Galen, Rhazes (Muhammad ibn Zakarīya Rāzi), Avenzoar (Ibn Zuhr), Maimondes and Avicenna (Ibn Suva) maybe knew better than these modern European supermen.

The suppliers.....

Burke (1792 – 28 January 1829) was born in Urney, near Strabane, in the very west of County Tyrone, part of the Province of Ulster in the north of Ireland. After trying his hand at a variety of trades and serving as an officer's servant in the Donegal Militia, he left his wife and two children in Ireland and emigrated to Scotland about 1817, working as a navvy on the Union Canal.

Hare's (born 1792 or 1804) birthplace is variously given as Newry or Derry, both of which are also in the Province of Ulster in Ireland. Like Burke, he emigrated to Scotland and worked as a Union Canal labourer. The pair then moved to Edinburgh, where they took lodgings with Maggie Laird and Nell Macdougal, two women of negotiable virtue, in the district of the West Port (this district is now known as "The Pubic Triangle"). In 1826, Hare married Margaret Laird. She continued to run the lodging house, and Hare worked on the canal.

Although common practice at the time, digging up corpses was a pretty dangerous business what with mortsafes, mort-gages and armed guards in the graveyards. Besides the fresher the bodies they delivered to Professor Robert Knox (on a no questions asked basis) the better. Contrary to popular belief, Burke and Hare didn't spend much time digging up bodies (too much work probably), so they cut out the middleman - in fact, they cut out the entire burying process....

In 1827 a lodger of Margaret Laird (Hares wife) named Donald died naturally owing him £4 in rent. Hare knew that there was a high demand for bodies for anatomical study and saw a way the dead man could pay back his debt. On the day of Old Donald's funeral the two men removed his body from the coffin and filled it with tanning bark. Later they took the body to Professor Knox at Surgeon Square and were paid 7 pounds and 10 shillings for it.

They celebrated their easily gained cash, but the money wasn't to last and when another of Hare's lodger's, Joseph, fell ill (although not seriously) Burke and Hare decided to take it upon themselves to end his suffering whilst seeing another opportunity for easy money and so their murderous career began. It isn't known accurately how many they killed, but estimates generally run from 16-30.

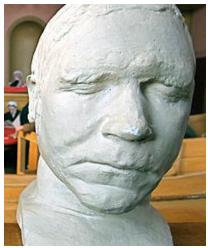


Their tenure as Knoxes main supplier of stiffs came to an end on either October 31st or November 1st (depending on which source you refer to) when they were turned in by another couple, a James and Ann Gray who also lodged with them. The Greys became suspicious when they were warned to stay out of the spare room. Being good Calvinist Scots. this aroused their suspicions and they didn't stay out. When they entered they discovered the body of Mary Docherty and immediately confronted Helen who panicked and offered them £10 per week to keep quiet. £10 was a significant chunk of money at the time, especially for a working class couple (AKA the "lower orders").

The police investigation began immediately but it nearly fell apart just as quickly as there were no corpuses to habeas thanks to Knox. Except that there were, one of the victims, a children's entertainer known as 'Daft Jamie'. He had a deformed foot and was instantly recognised by paying students at Professor Knox's anatomy class. Knox strongly denied that the subject was James Wilson hut immediately began his lecture by dissecting the face.

Eventually, the Lord Advocate, Sir William Rae, offered Hare immunity to turn King's Evidence and testify against Burke and Helen which he readily did. The short trial at the High Court of Justicuary began on Christmas Eve 1828 and the following morning Burke and Helen were charged with the murder of Mary Docherty and Burke alone was also charged with the murder of Mary Paterson and James Wilson and sentenced to death by hanging. Helen's part in the crimes were 'not proven' and she was freed.

On January 28th 1929 over 25.000 people attended and cheered the hanging of William Burke in the Lawnmarket. Ironically his body ended up being dissected in anatomy lectures and some students removed peices of his skin and bound a book from it, stamped on the front in gold 'Burke's Skin 1829' . Before dissection. Burke's body was put on public exhibition and thousands of people streamed passed his his naked corpse on the slab at a rate of 60 per minute. His skeleton can still be seen at Surgeon's Hall (part of the University of Edinburgh Medical School) along with his death mask and the life mask of Hare.



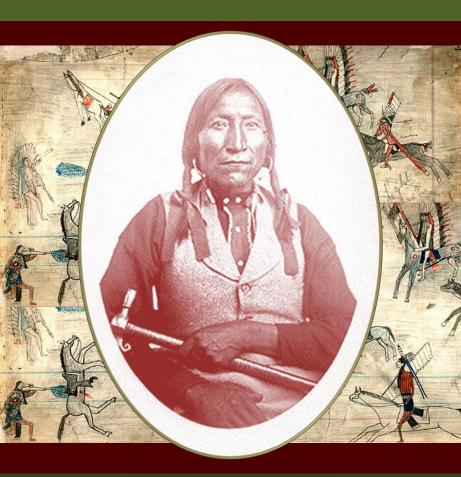
Burke



Hare

RED RIVER WAR

Sherman and the Kiowa Chiefs



General Sherman came to West Texas in May of 1871 on a tour of the southwestern forts now under his overall command. One of his first acts on arrival at Fort Richardson was to meet with a citizens' committee from Jacksboro located in North Texas south of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Ever since the Medicine Lodge Treaty of 1867, the tribes made regular sport of raiding south of the Red River in Texas. Experience and Grant's 'Peace Policy' showed them how to maximize their situation bv wintering on the reservation while





spending summers hunting buffalo on the Staked Plains of the Llano Estacado. Unfortunately, they also carried on a long standing tradition of raiding the Texas ranchers and stealing both animals and family members. The Jacksboro Citizens Committee told General Sherman many stories of "cruel wrong and murder" committed by the reservation Comanche and Kiowa. A number of tell-tale scalps found on the reservation served as grim evidence to support the accusations.

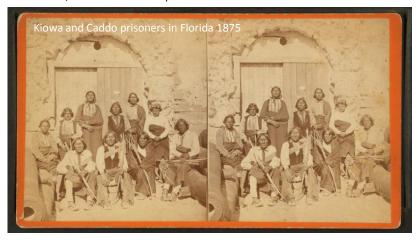
One of the most compelling events took place the summer before near a small settlement called Henrietta. While leading a scout toward the Little Wichita, Captain McClellan "discovered a large body of Indians" under the Kiowa chief known as Kicking Bird. They greatly outnumbered his 50 man force and commenced an immediate attack. McClellan maintained his cool and dismounted the men. He organized a perimeter using the horses as cover and fought off the Indians. It took several hot hours of continuous action without water but the Kiowa eventually stopped the attack. Two men died on the spot and another 14 needed an ambulance in order to travel. A number of the men (including Captain McClellan) won medals for bravery but the small settlement was burned out and abandoned.

As luck would have it, before the Jacksboro Committee even left the post, Thomas Brazeale "hobbled into our post hospital with a horrible tale of massacre and atrocious butchery on Salt Creek Prairie." A group of ten freight wagons had just been attacked with terrible results. Sherman ordered Mackenzie on patrol to confirm the killings and then on to Fort Griffin. From there, he would consolidate his command and rejoin Sherman who planned

Red River War - Sherman and the Kiowa Chiefs

a direct move to the reservation at Fort Sill. As the battle took place only 4 miles from Sherman's march of one day earlier, many people jumped to the conclusion the raiders had intended to kill or capture the general. The Kiowa denied having prior knowledge of Sherman's presence.

Mackenzie's column reached the massacre site and discovered a terrible scene. Indians chained Samuel Elliott on the axle between two wagon wheels. Once set up like a roasting spit, they slowly turned the man alive until 'burnt to a crisp'. Six other mutilated bodies lay strewn about the area. With arrows sticking out of their bodies and genitalia, fingers, and toes stuffed down their throats, the bloated remains looked something like porcupines. All were scalped but some of the bodies actually had their heads removed and brains scraped out. The abdomens were split open and intestines pulled out to be heaped with burning coals. Dead mules scattered throughout the area completed a very grisly sight. On a slightly brighter note, a total of five men hid in the timber and escaped death at the hands of the Kiowa. Even though heavy rains soaked made following the trail difficult, the Indians had clearly come from the direction of Fort Sill.



Mackenzie sent word of the massacre on to Sherman at Fort Sill. The message arrived on June 4 to find General Sherman already there and deep into his investigation of the Salt Creek Prairie event. Determining the identity of the raiders proved relatively simple as one of the primary Kiowa chiefs, Satanta, bragged openly of leading the raid. He justified the murders by pointing out his repeated requests for arms and ammunition had been refused and also that his young men needed to learn how to fight. As a result, Satanta "took the chief Se-tank, Eagle Heart, Big Tree, Big bow, and Fast Bear. We found a mule train, and killed seven of the men. Three of our men got killed, but we are willing to call it even." The chief also indicated intent to continue his activities. "We don't expect to do any raiding around here (Ft. Sill) this summer; but we expect to raid in Texas."

Even with the open confession, Sherman needed permission from the Indian agent in order to charge the Indians with any crimes. Even though he was a Quaker and therefore sympathetic to the plight of the Kiowa, agent Lawrie Tatum requested murder charges against all the named chiefs. He specified the older man, Chief Setank, as the "worst Indian on the Fort Sill reservation." Sherman and Tatum worked out a plan for arranging seizure of the chiefs. They arranged a meeting with all the Kiowa leaders to take place at General Grierson's house at Fort Sill. In case of trouble, Sherman hid some of Mackenzie's men (6th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers) in the side rooms behind some blinds. The precaution proved wise indeed as the Kiowa arrived covered in blankets even though summer weather in western Oklahoma remained extremely warm.

The leaders of each side faced each other while an officer spoke Comanche through the post interpreter. Satanta and the chiefs "were charged with the murder of the teamsters on Salt Creek Prairie, and then of having come in and gleefully boasted of it." More evidence was produced while each side kept careful eve on every movement of the other. On completion, General Sherman "at once ordered all of them to be seized and taken to the post guard house-there to be placed in double irons. Then came the crisis-which all had been awaiting with almost breathless, tense anxiety. The Indians quickly threw back their blankets almost as one man--and as if they had rehearsed it--and started to use their weapons--and some to string their bows." At that moment, Sherman gave his signal and the blinds were thrown back revealing a company of Buffalo Soldiers "with every eye squinting down the barrels---and a death look and meaning in every face. This was too much even for the nerves of Satanta and Lone Wolf--two of the most celebrated and to be feared, bloodthirsty Indians along that entire border south of Kansas." Lone Wolf cried out and leaped over the porch railing. His move surprised the guards and Lone Wolf raced to freedom. Satanta, Setank, and Big Tree were not so lucky as the soldiers quickly overpowered them taking the chiefs prisoner.



Sherman left Fort Sill before Mackenzie arrived but left instructions the prisoners should be taken to Jacksboro for trial and execution in the criminal courts where the crime was committed. This required transporting the chiefs some 120 miles south to Fort Richardson in Jacks County, Texas. Mackenzie was to "take all due precautions" as the Kiowa "are now doubtless at their camps, on the Wichita, debating peace or war."

The heavily guarded wagon train prepared to leave Fort Sill on the morning of June 8. Chief Setank took the move badly and "would have killed himself had he not been grasped by Big Tree and restrained until he could be placed in the wagon." Once seated in a separate cabin, each chief found himself between armed guards and more riding alongside the wagons. Setank hung his head under a blanket and began "dolefully chanting a wild, weird death song" all the while concealing his continuous effort to remove enough skin from his hands to slip the irons.

After a few hours the train neared Cache Creek ford Setank considered himself ready. He let loose a "piercing yell, flung off his blanket and jumped to his feet; at the same time, drove at corporal with a big scalping knife which in some mysterious manner he had concealed in his legging—and stabbed him, although not seriously. The corporal dropped his carbine, flung himself over the side of the wagon by a very agile back somersault to the ground." Setank grabbed his gun and tried to fire at the trooper sitting across from him but the gun misfired. Another trooper in the next wagon fired right into Setank's chest. "It did not kill him. With an almost superhuman effort he rallied, recovered himself and sat up in the wagon, still working the lever of the carbine." The trooper fired a second shot into Setank's chest killing him instantly.

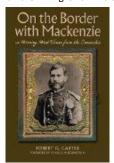
Earlier in the day, Setank spoke with one of the Caddo scouts. He predicted dying in route and said to leave his bones by the side of the road. He wanted his people to "gather them up and take them home." The column did leave him by the side of the road but not before a Tonkawa scout relieved the body of its scalp. Some soldiers later carried him back to Fort Sill for burial but the tribe declined to come and recover the body.

Almost 50 years after the incident, Robert Carter wrote an article describing the incident. He accidentally named Sergeant Varily as the one who shot and killed Setank. His article came to the attention of Corporal John Charlton who immediately wrote a letter correcting Carter. He had been the one who shot Setank and wanted to make the record clear on that point. In his later book, *On the Border with Mackenzie*, Carter happily corrected himself and printed Charlton's account of the killing. One wonders if Charlton were alive today if he would really want to be associated with the killing of an Indian chief.

After Setank's death, the caravan continued on to Jacksboro for the trial. In what was dubbed 'the Cowboy Verdict, the jury needed almost no evidence before declaring guilt and sentenced the prisoners to hang. Indian agent Tatum appealed the death sentence and got them commuted to life imprisonment at Huntsville.

All quotes and most information for the entry comes from:

On the Border with Mackenzie; or, Winning West Texas from the Comanches (Fred H. and Ella Mae Moore Texas History Reprint Series): Robert G. Carter: 9780876112465: Amazon.com: Books



Know your Mesoamerican gods...



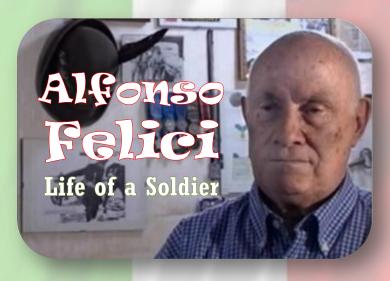
Chantico

In Aztec mythology, Chantico ("she who dwells in the house") was the goddess of fires in the family hearth and volcanoes.

She broke a fast by eating paprika with roasted fish, and was turned into a dog by Tonacatecuhtli as punishment because paprika is a banned food in such fast breaking customs. She also wears a crown of poisonous cactus spikes, and takes the form of a red serpent.

Chantico is the goddess of precious things and is very defensive of her possessions. There are many Aztec legends as to what she does to people (or other gods) who take her things.

by M.E.T.H.O.D.



Alfonso Felici (born in 1923) entered WWII by sneaking into a train headed to the Greek front, despite his age (he was 17 years old at the time) he managed to convince the officers of his intentions and so was enlisted in the 279th Company of the 3rd Alpine Division Julia.

The baptism of fire arrived soon for Alfonso, but the Italian military situation in Greece deteriorated pretty fast: harsh climatic conditions (especially the mud), weak food rations, obsolete equipment and an enemy that constantly harassed the soldiers with "asymmetric" tactics.

One morning, the Alpini's advance was halted by machine-gun nest, that immediately began to decimate the Italians; without hesitation, Alfonso charged the enemy position while throwing grenades at the machine-gun nest and shortly after other comrades, relieved by his example, started to advance and force the Greek troops to retreat.

For this action, Alfonso receive the Silver Medal of Military Valor and was promoted to Caporal Maggiore(a rank above Corporal). Unfortunately, Alfonso was sent

back to Italy due to frostbitten toes.

At the military hospital Alfonso became a sort of celebrity and they started to call him the "Little Alpino".

After this experience, Alfonso Felici returned to his company in Greece on 29 February 1941 and found the unit decimated (by this time the Julia division had lost more than 2500 soldiers). After the joint Italian-German offensive, Alfonso spent some time in Athens and then was sent back to Italy.

On 14 September 1941, the Julia Alpine Division began to move towards the Russian Front; Alfonso was assigned to the 4th Skiing Batallion Monte Cervino. Shortly after, the batallion reached the Italian lines near the Don river.

Alfonso fought near Karkow and in the town of Gorlowka, where the Alpine troops witnessed for the first time the deadly efficiency of the Russian T34 tanks.



On the night of Christmas 1941, the Russian started a counteroffensive and Monte Cervino had to fight against two infantry divisions and a Cossack cavalry corp. The Italians refused to retreat and the batallion was destroyed.

Alfonso managed to flee and so was assigned to the 31st Bersaglieri Regiment of the Celere Division(fast division) and started the training as sapper.

On June 1942, the front line began to advance but Alfonso's unit lost many men: the Soviet tanks rarely found opposition and the snipers were a constant threat (one day Alfonso and other bersaglieri dressed themselves as women and managed to advance unnoticed).

He received his second Silver Medal for Military Valor in August.

On September 1942, the Julia Division was reactivated and Alfonso went back to his roots: this time in the Cividale Batallion, still near the Don river. On December 1942, the Soviet troops performed a successful breakthrough, the Julia Divion acted as "stopgap" and was praised by the German command, but at the cost of heavy casualties.

For his actions Alfonso Felici received an Iron Cross 2nd Class.

On 15 January 1943 a Soviet armoured formation assaulted the HQ of the Alpine troops and rapidly surrounded the Italians, left without German support. Surprisingly, the Alpini unleashed an attack and managed to break the encirclement (they suffered more than 3000 casualties).

Alfonso received his third Silver Medal of Military Valor(he personally destroyed a T34 by placing an AT mine on the back of the tank, despite an arm injury).

Alfonso spent the following two months on constant retreat with the remains of the Alpini; the situation was tragic: harassed on a daily basis by Soviet partisans and almost starving.

After this dramatic event, Alfonso was transferred back to Italy.

After Italy officially proclaimed the Armistice with the Allied forces (September 8 1943), Alfonso, now Sergeant Major was assigned to a motley unit but the troops were almost immediately attacked by German panzers and they were forced to hide in the countryside.

One night Alfonso fell asleep and the following day he found himself surrounded by German paratroopers, he was captured but on the same day he managed to escape.

After the liberation of Rome, Alfonso Felici was recruited by the American OSS (Office of Strategic Service) and transferred in New Jersey.

When he returned to Italy, Alfonso joined a small group of fighters and together they



performed several guerrilla operations against the Germans (especially sabotage). During one of this operations he was wounded by a machine-gun bullet in the leg.

Alfonso even had a personal meeting with General Clark and was interviewed by several Hollywood filmmakers.

On January 22 1944 Alfonso took part in the Allied landings at Anzio and Nettuno and fought alongside Audie Murphy (the most decorated US soldier of WWII).

However, after the successful landings, the Americans were pushed back by the 3rd Panzer Division Hermann Goring (the Americans suffered more than 1500 casualties).

During this time Alfonso received a Bronze Star Medal. After this experience he was assigned to the 88th Infantry Division as a scout, where he performed several dangerous missions as a scout; he took part in Operation Diadem (Fourth Battle of Montecassino). In the town of Lenola Alfonso Felici killed two Moroccan soldiers that were raping two Italian women.

After not too many days, he was one of the first Allied soldiers to reach Rome (June 4 1944). During the battle of Volterra, Alfonso assaulted and destroyed a German machine-gun nest that had killed several Americans and for this action he was awarded a Silver Star Medal by Gen. Clark himself.

He fought his last battle on Italian soil near San Miniato because shortly after Alfonso contracted Colitis and spent the following two month recovering from the disease and serving as an interpreter for the Allied Government Headquarters.

But Alfonso's fighting days were not over: he joined the American troops in Pozzuoli and embarked for Operation Dragoon (the US invasion of Southern France).

The landings were successful and the American advance found little opposition, but the new battalion commander forced Afonso to move back to Italy, but instead of doing so, he travelled by foot until he reached the Third Army near Nancy, where Alfonso contributed to the Allied victory.

After this exploit, he had a personal meeting with Gen. Patton, who decided to assign Alfonso to the 90th Infantry Division. (October 1944).

During Operation Greif, Alfonso joined the Combat Units of the division (formed by commandos and sappers) and fought against the 2nd SS Panzer Division Das Reich.

After violent attacks always spearheaded by the 2nd SS Panzer Division that cost several lives, the 90th Infantry Division finally reached German soil (near the Our river). By the end of January 1945 Alfonso received a Solemn Encomium.

The 90th Infantry Division took position near the Siegfried Line



and captured the towns of Hanau and Offenbach, the latter defended by a Hitler Jugend battalion.

In the city of Merkers, his unit discovered the "Treasure of Hitler" inside a salt mine. On May 4 1945, the 9th Infantry Division arrived in Czechoslovakia and accepted the surrender of the 11th Panzer Division.

The war wasn't over yet, So Alfonso Felice asked to be transferred in the Pacific and arrived in the Philippines by June 1945; unfortunately, he was captured by Japanese soldiers during a patrolling operation in the jungle and later sent to a concentration camp near Tokyo.

For Alfonso Felici, the war ended on September 2 1945, when he was freed by American troops.





For his actions in the war, Alfonso Felici received:

- Silver Medal of Military Valor(3x), two as an Alpino and one as a Bersagliere
- Iron Cross 2nd Class
- Silver Star Medal
- Bronze Star Medal
- Combat Infantryman Badge
- Purple Heart
- Solemn Encomium
- Good Conduct Medal
- French Citation
 Croix de Guerre

Threats Facing British Battlefields



Introduction

In my dreams I hear again the crash of guns, the rattle of musketry, the strange, mournful mutter of the battlefield. General Douglas Macarthur, United States Army

Whilst the poetic sentiments expressed by Douglas Macarthur in the preceding quote (Famous Quotes at BrainvQuote) were undoubtedly influenced by his experiences as a professional soldier, a number of battlefields; if accounts from some of the visitors to them are to be believed; have the ability to project a similar feeling of poignancy in the minds of those who have never witnessed the carnage that occurred there. This, of course, is an immeasurable factor; and the emotions they profess to feel may just as well be the result of a variety of influences; reading the historical record, national pride, real or imagined family ties and even political or religious propaganda.

Regardless of exactly how these bloodied fields entered, or indeed affect, the personal psyche, they are, through the activities of the historian, the archaeologist and the historical record, also taught and remembered as a collective memory. The precise details of the Machiavellian machinations that led to countless men losing their lives in these battles, or even the minutiae of their efforts may be lost in the mists of time; but the names given to these sites, their dates, the endeavours of individual protagonists and, very occasionally, the location of them, are not.

And herein lavs a conundrum.

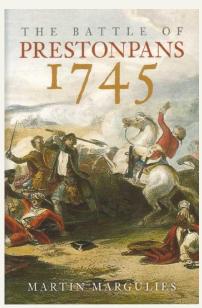
Whilst there is undoubtedly an underlying worth to these battles that drives the intellectual preservation of their memory through historical revision and remembrance; the physical conservation of these sites is not always met with the same levels of enthusiasm. The purpose of this paper, therefore, is to discuss the threats that are facing various British battlefields and how successful the attempts at their preservation have been. This will take the form of a discussion on the hazards facing British battlefields and a discussion which will examine the legal standing and problems facing battlefield conservation.

Natural Threats to British Battlefields

Alongside the myriad of manmade threats that face battlefields, there are: particularly on sites which are placed in rural locations, natural environmental hazards that can have a devastating effect on either the artefactual record or the land itself. Battlefield archaeology generally works in an area which is largely discarded by other areas of the discipline; the ploughsoil horizon (Pollard, Lecture: 23/10/10); and for battles which took place in particularly hilly areas, innate processes such as hillwash and soil creep have the potential to actually move the artefactual record down slope. This forms into a sediment level known as colluvium (Pollard, Lecture: 23/10/10) and presents the archaeologist with a major problem when trying to identify the site of a battle; namely, that the archaeological record has been altered; and any artefacts found in sediment identified as such, cannot be used as evidence when pinpointing the location of a battle.

Water is another phenomenon which can provide a natural threat to the battlefield. As well as changing their course over time, rivers and streams can also affect the record through the process which creates a layer of alluvium (Pollard, Lecture: 23/10/10). This is a layer of sediment which has been deposited on top of the soil when the river or stream has overflowed and, while the archaeological record may very well be unaltered, it is in effect being buried deeper. This in turn can make it harder to locate and identify. Indeed, the soil itself can present another innate risk; it may simply be too acidic to preserve any artefactual evidence.

As well as presenting a natural threat to the archaeological record; these type of occurrence can have a direct impact on attempts to conserve the sites where they have happened. Artefacts found in colluvium layers may lead to the wrong area being claimed as the battle site; whilst the failure to locate the archaeological record that has been buried deep in a layer of alluvium, could lead to the battle site being missed.



Manmade Threats to British Battlefields

As well as the hazards facing British battlefields from natural causes, there are a number of manmade threats which present as much, if not more, of a risk to the archaeological record; namely encroachment or destruction of the sites by commercial,

However, during investigations on Inchkeith as part of the Two Men in a Trench television series. Pollard and Banks et al were able to witness the damage done to existing structures by both neglect and vandalism. As the island was left virtually uninhabited after the garrison had departed, it became a colony for sea birds that, with no natural predators and a seeming indifference from the land owner, began to nest on the island in vast numbers. This introduced large quantities of guano to the soil which helped to change its composition; and has eventually led to subsidence and structural damage to some of the buildings. Pollard and Banks et al were also in a position to witness the destruction of some of the island's defensive features by the then 'caretaker' (Banks, Lecture: 03/11/10) who seemed to deliberately pull features down whilst the archaeological survey was being carried out.

Conservation: With a Small c

Conservation is a word that brings with it the full gamut of human emotions; it is a word that is either loved or loathed, and a word which, in the context of battlefield archaeology, can occasionally appear to mean an uphill struggle. The various threats to British battlefields discussed earlier, place an inordinate amount of pressure on the conflict archaeologist when surveying potential sites for the purposes of conservation, particularly in cases of commercial developments where large amounts of money are at stake. And, in cases such as Sheriffmuir (Pollard, Lecture: 27/10/10), where the artefactual evidence does not support the historical evidence, it can lead to disappointment on the part of those wishing to conserve the site.

Another problem facing conservation, particularly in the case of Scottish sites, is defining what constitutes a battlefield (Pollard, Lecture: 06/10/10). During the planning stages of Historic Scotland's Inventory of Historic Battlefields, discussions took place to ensure that sites which would otherwise be classified as skirmishes were considered for inclusion. The publication of this document in December 2010 was an important step towards recognising and conserving Scottish battlefields which, otherwise, would have been overlooked. Indeed, in Scotland there are only two sites which enjoy a degree of legal protection: Culloden: 1746 and Bannockburn: 1314 and, whilst there is no legal framework supporting the Inventory, battlefields which have been included have to be given 'particular consideration in the planning process' (Historic Scotland - the official website), with the final decision on their future being decided by the Scottish Government

The links highlighted in blue are not active, but left highlighted so you can cut and paste for more information.

Despite the legal protection given to those parts of Bannockburn and Culloden which are owned by National Trust for Scotland, there are areas nearby which either undoubtedly or reputedly played a role in the respective battles, and which are continually under threat. In the case of Culloden a search carried out on google using the term 'planning permission at Culloden' returned five results on the front page which listed plots within a short distance of the legally protected area which would allow new buildings to be erected. This is a policy that is under review by the Highland Council and a recent application for a housing development was turned down. Bannockburn has a slightly different problem insofar that an area which is alleged to have played an important part in the battle. Gillies Hill, is under threat from both housing and commercial development. Attempts by the local community to preserve this area are hampered by a legal document which was issued incorrectly by the council (Welcome to Save Gillies Hill Campaign) and, despite popular local opinion, a lack of archaeological evidence to support their claim that it is indeed part of the battlefield.

Efforts to conserve battlefields in both Scotland and England are further hampered by the particularly poor legal standing afforded to them. In both countries only those areas of the battlefield with a scheduled monument on them can be legally protected (English Heritage Home Page | English Heritage), meaning that whilst the artefactual detritus associated with conflict sites can be used to pinpoint the location for their inclusion on either the Scottish Inventory or the English Register, it cannot be used as proof to grant legal protection; which would need to be presented to the relevant local authority for their consideration. Despite the publication of a register of battlefields in 1995, forty two battle sites designated as being of national importance to England are currently at risk; with seven under the threat of residential development and sixteen from encroachment by farming (English Heritage Home Page | English Heritage).

residential or environmental development (Pollard, Lecture: 27/10/10) and neglect or ignorance. The encroachment on conflict sites by commercial or residential development is perhaps the greatest threat to British battlefields. Indeed, until the nuances peculiar to the study of these sites were better understood and a systematic method of investigating them was developed; archaeological data relevant to the battlefields was often missed during the investigation stage of commercial or residential planning.

This was certainly the case at the sites of Philiphaugh: 1645, which had a football stand built on it; Prestonpans: 1745, which now has the A1 running through it, and Dunbar: 1650, where a quarry and cement factory were built (Pollard, Lectures: 13/10/10, 10/11/10). However, despite the advances made in the study of battlefields, there remains a real risk that encroachment by commercial and residential developments will continue unabated due to the lack of artefactual evidence. Sites of national importance such as Bannockburn: 1314 are set within, or nearby. large residential or semi-industrial areas, and parts of the landscape such as Gillies Hill which are rumoured to be of significance to the events that took place, are under threat bv quarrying and residential (Welcome to Save Gillies Hill developments Campaign).

Environmental development is another type of hazard which affects the archaeological record; and covers seemingly natural threats such as forestry plantations, the flooding of low lying areas to create reservoirs and agricultural use. Over time these features and activities become part of the natural landscape and

which affects the archaeological record: and covers seemingly natural threats such as forestry plantations, the flooding of low lying areas to create reservoirs and agricultural use. Over time these features and activities become part of the natural landscape and the fact that they are indeed manmade is almost forgotten. Nonetheless, they can have a devastating effect on a battlefield, hiding key topographical features which can be used to identify the site of a battle and destroying the artefactual record. Indeed one of the major problems encountered by Pollard et al during their investigations into key Scottish battles such as Sheriffmuir: 1715 and Culloden: 1746, was deciphering the changes made to the topography of the battlefields by manmade forestry plantations (Pollard, Lecture: 27/10/10).



Overlooking the site of the Battle of Sheriffmuir

The obfuscation of topographical features through the creation of these types of resource is not the only threat they present to the archaeological record. Coniferous plantations can create an acidic soil which is capable of destroying both ferrous and non-ferrous artefacts within the boundaries of the forested area (Pollard, Lecture: 27/10/10); whilst the introduction of fertilisers during agricultural farming can also affect the artefactual record through the process it induces of changing the chemistry of the soil (Banks, Lecture: 27/10/10). Other agricultural practises which present a threat to the battlefield are alterations to semi-permanent features in the landscape such as the introduction or destruction of enclosures for livestock and the movement or creation of field boundaries.

The threats to British battlefields through processes such as commercial development, natural phenomena or the necessities of running a farm, whilst neither ideal nor desirable, are part of the inexorable process of change. They do, however, somewhat pale into insignificance when compared to the threat faced by the wanton destruction of the archaeological record through neglect, vandalism, ignorance or greed. The neglect and destruction of the archaeological record has, unfortunately, been witnessed at British conflict sites such as Inchkeith in the Firth of Forth. Used as a coastal defence platform in some shape or form from the mid-sixteenth century through to the Second World War (Pollard T and Oliver N, 2002: 307 - 311), the island has a rich archive of European and British fortifications waiting to be uncovered, interpreted and added to the record.

Whilst it would appear that the efforts to conserve British battlefields have mostly been in vain: it has to be remembered that battlefield and conflict archaeology and the methods employed by its exponents to locate these sites are relatively new. As the sub-discipline matures and its techniques improve. it should be possible to add new data to the historical record which in turn may help pinpoint with, reasonable accuracy, the most important parts of these sites. The Inventory and Register of battlefields. may appear to be little more than a toothless tiger. however, they are an important step in raising the profile of battlefields which would otherwise be ignored or even unknown. The fact that both documents are sent to the relevant local authorities. makes it just a fraction harder for those establishments to consent to planning permission on the sites of battles.

Another avenue that is open for investigation and possible exploitation is the promotion of battlefields to the landowners as sites of potential revenue. There is an excellent example of conservation at the site of the Battle of Shrewsbury, which was undertaken privately and opened in 2008 by Mrs Joyce Jagger (Battlefields1403). This type of endeavour shows that far from being areas of land that are only fit for commercial development, battlefields can provide a source of income in their present state if managed properly.

Conclusion

Although there are numerous threats to British battlefields; with continued advances in archaeological investigative methods, a raised awareness of their cultural value and a willingness on the part of both the landowners and lawmakers to move towards their conservation; they are neither insurmountable nor their outcomes inevitable. Whilst the preservation of sites of national importance such as Culloden or Bosworth should be applauded and used as examples for future projects, it would be foolish, and indeed impractical, to suggest that the site of every battle, whether known or suspected, should be conserved as a memorial to the dead

Indeed, given that the men who fought and died on these bloodied fields did so with the intention of shaping the future, it would be almost ironic if the sites on which they fell were preserved as a snapshot in time; and the future was not allowed to follow its natural course. There has to be a middle ground; somewhere, where both the needs of the historical record

and the inexorable march of man can be accommodated side by side, and whether this is in the form of simple battlefield markers and raised community awareness, or in expensive visitor centres and tourist trails, is dependant on the each site's individual circumstances. What is not up for debate: however, is the importance of allowing these sites to be fully investigated by the archaeologist in order to bring parity to the intellectual and physical conservation of them. As well as helping to meet the commercial realities of life, this would provide a more fitting memorial to the dead, as well as the ever so slight possibility of allowing more people to hear the strange mournful mutter of the battlefield.

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Know your Mesoamerican gods...



Coyolxauhqui

n Aztec mythology, Coyolxauhqui (Classical Nahuatl: Coyolxāuhqui [kojołˈʃaːmki], "Face painted with Bells") was a daughter of Coatlicue and Mixcoatl and is the leader of the Centzon Huitznahuas, the star gods. Coyolxauhqui was a powerful magician and led her siblings in an attack on their mother, Coatlicue, because Coatlicue had become pregnant.



Blackened Teeth, Black and Blue Reputation?



In case you haven't inferred, this article is about Imagawa Yoshimoto (1519-1560).

What comes to mind when you hear the name,

Imagawa Yoshimoto?

My guess, for most people, something like this pops up:

In general, Yoshimoto is often characterized as a whimsical buffoon, with slight effeminate tendencies. The latter is usually attributed to his reputation of blackening his teeth and shaving his eyebrows in the fashion of a Kyoto noble.

He's usually characterized as a buffoon due to one little, teeny-tiny mistake.

by leakbrewergator

Of course, if you know anything about Japanese history, you know this miniscule boo-boo that I'm referring to is the Battle of Okehazama (1560).





In 1560, Yoshimoto mustered his strength for a march on Kyoto. Along the way, he thought it would be useful to rid himself of the Oda nuisance.

After capturing the Oda forts of Marume and Terabe, Yoshimoto decided to rest his forces just outside of Okehazama. It was here that Oda Nobunaga (outnumbered by some reports 10-1) launched an all-out attack on the Imagawa camp. In the resulting carnage, Yoshimoto was killed and the Imagawa family was effectively wiped off the map.

Often times, when a discussion arises over the worst Japanese commanders or incompetent figures, or something else of that sort, Yoshimoto's name is usually mentioned. Obviously, this is in reaction to his defeat at Okehazama. Personally, I think this is completely unfair. Honestly, would anyone in



Artist: Yoshitoshi (Triptych) ca.1860s -- size- 28.25 by 13.75 ins. overall Imagawa Yoshimoto, centre, being attacked by Oda's men at the battle of Okehazama. The incident took place in June 1560.



Center panel of triptych.

history have been able to foresee the attack by the Oda? The all-out assault by Nobunaga was nothing more than a suicidal charge. History tells us those don't often pan out. Resting his men was not an idiotic move, nor was it foolish. Nobunaga, being a tremendous military leader in his own right, simply "pulled of the upset", to put it in modern terms.

The fact is, Yoshimoto was a tremendous leader. He was respected by all of his peers and he carried considerable clout. He was often called upon to mediate disputes between neighboring clans. He was the go-between in an alliance between the Takeda and the Sanjo families.

Yoshimoto was also a part of the Zentokuii no Kaimei in 1554. This was an alliance between the Takeda and Imagawa. Hoio families. Yoshimoto benefited greatly from this alliance because it secured his rear, thus turn his allowing him to attention to the Kira and Oda.

The alliance between the three families was sealed bv an excellent example of "bedroom politics" in which Yoshimoto off his daughter to married Takeda Yoshinobu (this was actually done two years prior to the treaty), and married off his son. Uijzane to the daughter of Hojo Ujiyasu. One can't help but think the future Tokugawa Ieyasu learned from this while in "captivity" of the Imagawa. As is known. levasu "bedroom politics" quite a bit during his rise power.

Administratively, Yoshimoto was among the best in Japan. He turned his capital of Sumpu into



a major cultural center of Japan, modeling it after Kyoto. He established a printing press and commissioned a history of the Imagawa family. Yoshimoto also expanded upon the famed Imagawa house rules. He completed over 25 cadastral surveys before 1560. During which he improved upon the silver mining industry of Suruga. His land surveys were later used as a model by a former page of his. Someone by the name of Toyotomi Hideyoshi...

All in all. I think Yoshimoto had a remarkable career. He expanded his family's influence over Suruga, Totomi and Mikawa, he tremen-dous enjoved respect from his peers and he greatly improved his domains internally. I think he's unfairly perceived in a bad light. I understand that Okehaz-ama was a major turning point in Japanese history and that its an amazing example of a much superior force being overrun by a smaller one. However, I really can't find too much fault in Yoshimoto for this.



Right panel of triptych.

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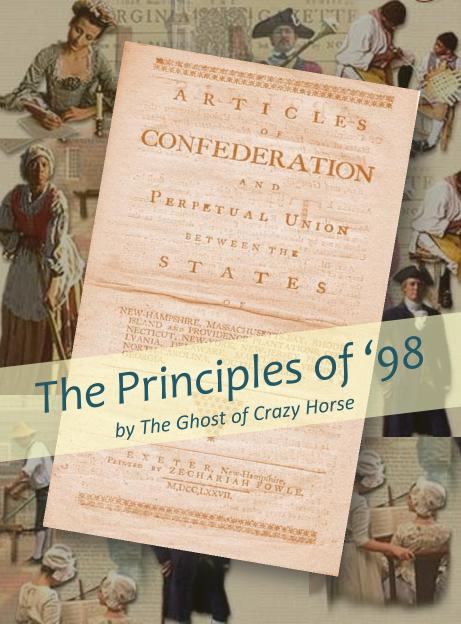
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FND



In 1783, after eight years of war, the guns fell silent; the Revolutionary War was over and out of the ashes a new nation arose. In 1777, the Continental Congress had created a new government under the Articles of Confederation. Many problems arose from the Articles; it was insufficient to sustain the new government. The major problem was states had too much power, while the Federal government virtually had none. To deal with these problems, a convention was held in Philadelphia in 1788. By the summer of 1789, plans for a revised version of the Articles had been abandoned and replaced by the Constitution.[i] During the debates over the Constitution, two factions emerged, the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. The Federalists sought a stronger, more centralized government and the Anti-Federalists believed the states should have more power and argued for a decentralized government. Following ratification of the Constitution, the Anti-Federalists dissolved. Their ideas, however, lived on.

For almost a decade, the Federalists dominated Congress and the Presidency. In 1796, John Adams was elected President and by1798, a new power struggle was emerging between the newly formed Democratic-Republican Party and the Federalists. Congress passed a series of acts known as the Alien and Sedition Acts. These acts amongst many things, made it illegal to criticize the government as well as the President, which Thomas Jefferson and James Madison believed violated the first amendment. [iii] Influenced by former Anti-Federalists and people in their own party as well their own shifting beliefs, Jefferson and Madison were convinced that the best course of action in response to the acts was to use the state legislatures to combat what they perceived as tyranny. They drafted a set of resolutions, which were introduced into the Virginia and Kentucky state legislatures in the winter of 1798; these became known as the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. [iii]

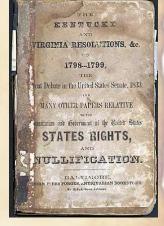
The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions raised questions over who has the right to challenge the constitutionality of laws. They introduced two political and constitutional theories, interposition and nullification that gave states the right to decide the constitutionality of an act or law passed by Congress. By giving states this power, it allowed the voice of the people to be heard vicariously through their respective states. The people would choose which laws to follow and which to declare null and void. In the case of *Marbury v. Madison* in 1803, the Supreme Court made itself, "the final arbiter on all Constitutional matters." [iv] Jefferson and Madison believed this challenge should come from the states and not the courts, since they better represented the people. They believed this was the best way to ensure that checks and balances are properly maintained. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions had a great impact on the early Republic; both Northern and Southern states used them to defend states' rights. They were expanded upon over time and gave credence to ideas that would eventually lead the country into Civil War.

The Kentucky Resolutions, written by Thomas Jefferson in 1798, introduced the idea of nullification which gave states, "the unquestionable right to judge of the infraction; and That a Nullification by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument is the rightful remedy." [v] A state legislature would declare acts null and void a law they believed unconstitutional and the state would not have to follow the law it nullified. [vi] Nullification was to be a multi-state process that if a majority of states agreed, then the law would be nullified.

The Virginia Resolutions, written by James Madison, introduced the theory of interposition. Interposition was written in a less threatening tone than the Kentucky Resolutions and its consequences were less dire; it was the first step of the nullification process. The Virginia Resolutions maintained that the states entered into a compact with the Federal government via the Constitution and, "have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them." [vii] When a state believes a law is unconstitutional, it may pass a resolution stating the unconstitutionality of the law and then attempt to convince other states to do the same. This could eventually lead to nullification and possibly overturn the law. Interposition and nullification would have been the ultimate assertion of power by the states.

Both the Kentucky and the Virginia Resolutions reflected what the Anti-Federalists believed about government, which the embodiment of the people laid in the states. The Anti-Federalists valued local communities over a distant ruler; they feared tyranny would come from the consolidation of the states. They feared that like Britain, a centralized government would be too distant and become corrupt and would not beholden to the will of the people. [viii]

During the decade after adopting the Constitution, Jefferson and Madison began transforming themselves. James Madison was originally a Federalist, he and Alexander Hamilton had written most of the Federalist Papers together as well as a majority of the Constitution itself. [ix] He was able to silence the Anti-Federalists' concerns over the



Constitution by including the Bill of Rights. Despite his original beliefs in federalism, Madison came to a different conclusion in the 1790s. He began to lean in favor of Anti-Federalists' political and constitutional theories and was able to change the Anti-Federalists' opposition of the Constitution into loyal opposition over the role of government.

Jefferson shared some of the concerns over the Constitution that the Anti-Federalists had. In a letter to Madison, he too argued for the Bill of Rights as well, "Let me add that a bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general or particular, & what no just government should refuse, or rest on inferences." [x] Jefferson shared the same fears of government that the Anti-Federalists had as well, "I own I am not a friend to a very energetic government. It is always oppressive." [xi] Influenced by these beliefs, Jefferson joined forces with Madison to create the Democratic-Republican Party. The party embraced several Anti-Federalist ideas such as; small, local, decentralized government, strict construction of the Constitution and a strong belief in the tenth amendment which delegates to the states anything which is not yielded to the Union by the Constitution.

They were able to convert former Anti-Federalists into their party and took the best of their ideas and refined them. They created the party in order combat the Federalists and eventually would be elected President on principles they had espoused in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. [xii]

Due to fears of a war with France, and French operatives living in the U.S., the Federalist Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts in July, 1798. The Alien Acts were passed to make it harder to become citizens and the Sedition Acts made it so people who spoke out against the government, which included Congress and the President, but not the Vice President (Thomas Jefferson), would be thrown in jail and in fact many people were. To Jefferson and Madison as well as other Democrat-Republicans, this was the begging of tyranny, which the Anti-Federalists warned about and predicted. [xiiii]

Jefferson and Madison weighed their options on how they wished to respond to the Alien and Sedition Acts; they needed a strategy that would win the hearts and minds of the people. The question was over which entity would put the government in check: the people, the judiciary or the states. Jefferson and Madison believed the best way to approach the issue was to use the state legislatures; they wanted an amendment to be brought forth by the states.

Their answer came from the U.S. Senator from Virginia, John Taylor of Caroline. Taylor had written several pamphlets about his opposition to Federalism and influenced Jefferson before drafting the Kentucky Resolutions. [xiv] Taylor, a former Anti-Federalist turned Democratic-Republican, wrote a letter to Jefferson with a plan that would give states the power to put the Federal government in check. [xv] Taylor believed it was inevitable that the Federal government would violate the Constitution and he believed it was the duty of the states to be the enforcer of the Constitution. [xvi] This belief formed the structural foundation on which the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions rested.

Taylor had crafted what is known as the compact theory of the Constitution, the foundation for states' rights. Compact theory asserts that the states created the Federal Union and not the individual people because the states ratified the Constitution. The states had a right to decide the constitutionality of a law and if necessary, nullify it. [xvii] Compact theory was not a foreign concept to Virginians. When attempting to sell the Constitution to the Richmond Ratification Convention, Edmund Randolph made the Constitution more palatable to Virginians than the Articles of Confederation. While arguing with Patrick Henry over the vagueness of the "necessary and proper" clause and the "general welfare" clause, he insinuated that the Constitution would be similar to other compacts including the Articles of Confederation in that the Federal government can only derive powers specifically delegated to it. Virginia had a history of compacts dating back to the early seventeenth century; Randolph characterized the Constitution as just another one of those types of compacts. [xviii] As far as Virginians were concerned, compact theory had existed for a long time prior to the Constitution in some form; Taylor had simply refined the theory and made it more concrete and concise, [xix]







Jefferson



Madison

Taylor influenced Jefferson, but Madison was influenced by other events. In the 1790s, the Virginia legislature had protested Alexander Hamilton's plan for assuming state debts. Virginia had paid off most of its debts that it had accrued during the war and did not want its citizens to have to carry a tax burden of paying off other state debts. The legislatures in Virginia passed resolutions that condemned the assumption of state debts; it was an attempt by the state to assert itself as a sovereignty to be reckoned with. Madison split with Hamilton on this issue and it certainly seems that earlier Virginia Resolutions were a prelude to the resolutions of 1798. With this in mind, it would have made perfect sense to Madison to use the Virginia legislature to challenge the constitutionality of the Alien and Sedition Acts. [xx]

The resolutions were passed around to each state legislature and were met with strong opposition the North. Evidence suggests that the opposition towards the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions was split amongst sectional lines; nine Northern states flat out rejected the resolutions. [xxi] Federalist leaning newspaper editorials as well as state responses from Federalist dominated states was harsh; several newspapers printed responses from the states and editorial opinions about their opposition to the resolutions. The Southern states fell silent; they neither approved nor disapproved the resolutions, despite of the Democratic-Republican dominance in those states. [xxii]

Jefferson and Madison did not receive the type of response they had hoped for; however, they were able to raise questions over the constitutionality of the Alien and Sedition Acts. To Democratic-Republicans, a strong centralized government was not the best way to unite the country, but a centralized public sphere was. Madison believed in using public forums and public opinion as a means to convey his message; if he could place his arguments within the state legislatures, then people would have a voice and make informed decisions. What Madison wanted in particular with the idea of interposition was to bring the question over constitutionality into the public sphere. If the citizenry were informed, they could better oppose tyranny and protect liberty. [xxiiii]

Once the resolutions entered the public sphere, public opinion became strong in deciding the issue. Out of these debates, two men were able to create a strong opposition to the Federalists, Tunis Wortman and George Tucker. Wortman and Tucker both wrote papers supporting the resolutions. Wortman wrote *Treatise Concerning Political Enquiry and the Liberty of the Press* which gained supporter from former Anti-Federalists in New York, Pennsylvania and parts of New England. Tucker wrote *Blackstone's Commentaries* which helped gain support in parts of the South. These pamphlets, like the Federalist Papers were successful in gaining support for the Democratic-Republicans and support for the ideas brought forth by the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. As a result of this newly gained support, Jefferson and Madison successfully put into question the viability of Federalists beliefs and in 1800, Jefferson was elected President. The Alien and Sedition Acts had a built expiration date that preceded Jefferson's inauguration, however, the point was still made over the constitutionality of the acts, which means Jefferson and Madison were still successful in their endeavors. [xxiv]

For the time being; the constitutional crisis settled down, but the principles outlined in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions remained dominant within the Democratic-Republican Party. After eight years of service, Jefferson followed the precedent set by Washington and chose to step down from the Presidency. In his place, Vice President James Madison was elected. Despite Jefferson's popularity, his Embargo Act of 1807 hurt the economy in New England and the South due to restrictions on trade with the British. New England merchants relied on trade with Britain and the South relied on New England shippers to export their goods. [xxv] As soon as Madison stepped into office, there was already a proposal to repeal the Embargo Act due to the problems it caused and in the spring of 1809, Congress repealed the act. After decades of impressments from British ships on American commerce ships and years of tension, war broke out with the British in 1812. [xxvi] Ironically, a little more than a decade after New England States had staunchly rejected the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, they embraced the principles of '98 (as the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were known), in a convention in Hartford, Connecticut in the winter of 1814-1815. New England states had opposed war with Britain and were outraged at President Madison over the war; as a result, several delegates from

New England held a secret convention in Hartford to discuss possible actions they might take towards the President and ending the war. They had discussed nullification of certain measures the government made to ensure victory and had proposed a separate peace with the British that may have included disunion as a last resort.[xxviii]

Little is known about the Hartford Convention, but what the evidence suggests is that the delegates embraced some of the principles of '98. They did not mention the resolutions by name, but specifically mentioned interposition and accepted that the states were part of a compact, "when the national compact is violated, and the citizens of the state are oppressed by cruel and unauthorized law, this legislature is bound to interpose its power and wrest from the oppressor his victim." [xxviiii] Even after the bitter rivalry between the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans; the Federalists still understood the doctrine that Jefferson and Madison constructed and were prepared to use them for their own purposes.

The Hartford Convention pretty much spelled the end for the already troubled Federalist Party; they were painted by the Democratic-Republicans as treasonous, disloyal and oppressive. James M. Banner author of A Shadow of Secession: The Hartford Convention, "To be sure, the meeting at Hartford put an end to the already waning national fortunes of the Federalist Party while giving a legitimacy to the notion of nullification which would haunt the nation later." [xxix] The Hartford Convention was the first major event where the resolutions had been invoked. Nullification, interposition and states' rights based on the compact theory were lasting impact on the Country; it would soon lead to a crisis that had been building up for some time. The principles of '98 would soon be used to defend the staunchest belief in states' rights and the biggest threat to the Union, prior to the Civil War.

Another decade passed before the resolutions were invoked again; they were invoked in a time of crisis that threatened disunion thirty years prior to the Civil War. In fact, this crisis and the beliefs in states' rights directly influenced South Carolina secede in 1860. The crisis began in 1828; Andrew Jackson had just been elected president when a high, protective tariff known as the "tariff of abominations", favored Northern manufacturers passed in congress. Jackson was considered the heir to Jeffersonian Democrats, the party as well as the country was beginning to split along sectional lines. Jackson was a Southerner, but had support in the North and despite the calls from Southerners to reduce the tariff, he appeased his Northern allies. All of the Southern states besides Louisiana opposed the Tariff, but the biggest opponent came from Jackson's own vice President, John C. Calhoun. Calhoun was a former representative from South Carolina and served in Madison's cabinet; he fought to get the tariff reduced and his weapon to fight the upcoming battle was the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. [i]

Calhoun had been a nationalist early in his career; he had supported national programs such as internal improvements, and was a strong supporter of the Federal government. After losing hopes of becoming President in 1824 and the rise of protectionist tariffs in his home state of South Carolina as well as the rest of the South, he began rethinking his positions and transformed himself into a strong advocate for states' rights. He had always admired James Madison and by 1827, he fully embraced the principles of '98. In 1828, he anonymously wrote a pamphlet titled *The South Carolina Exposition and Protest* which outlined in detail his views on states' rights that included theories on nullification and interposition, which South Carolina adopted.

He took the original ideas from the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and expanded upon them. [iii] He developed a plan that explained how the nullification process would take place. He believed strongly in interposition, in his Fort Hill Address he publicly addressed the issue on July 26, 1831, saying, "This right of interposition, thus solemnly asserted by the state of Virginia, be it called what it may, State right, veto, nullification, or by any other name, I conceive to be the fundamental principle of our system." [iii] He believed that interposition was the correct remedy and the first in a series of steps that could lead to a state leaving the Union.

Calhoun leaned heavily on the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions in speeches and letters when discussing states' rights. In 1832, a compromise was reached in the senate that Jackson believed would cease the calls for nullification, but South Carolina believed it was not lowered enough. In November of 1832, the South Carolina state legislature held a convention which passed an ordinance declaring the tariff of 1828 and 1832 unconstitutional. South Carolina refused to collect the tariff and Calhoun resigned in December and was elected to the senate by his home state. Evidence suggests that in the winter of 1833, Calhoun believed other states would join in the fight; in a letter Armstead Burt on January 15, 1833, Calhoun wrote, "Our cause looks well. If the tariff be not adjusted, the South will be united." [iv] The next day, he wrote a letter to his friend Samuel Ingham in which he invoked the principles of '98, "The doctrines of 98' will triumph again and will again save the Republic." [v]

The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions had not saved the Republic at the time, but they had helped Jefferson build a coalition and gain a political triumph over the Federalists. Perhaps Calhoun was seeking the same kind of "revolution" Jefferson experienced; one that would cement states' rights into not only tradition, but law. For Calhoun, it was more than just a state disagreeing with a law. Calhoun believed that judicial review belonged to the states; he derived his beliefs from the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions and the compact theory. For those who criticized him on the compact theory, he had this to say, "proof if possible, still more decisive, may be found in the celebrated resolutions of Virginia on the Alien and Sedition Law, in 1798, and the responses of Massachusetts and other states." [vi] Calhoun was correct; all of the states that replied mentioned that they indeed viewed the constitution as a compact. All of the Southern states at one point or another agreed with this too, as they made clear by seceding from the Union.

Calhoun met resistance from James Madison who believed his brand of states' rights was too aggressive and could set a dangerous precedent. Madison believed that interposition should be used sparingly and at a time when the violation of the Constitution more clear and closer to tyranny. To Madison, a tariff which was supported by a majority in Congress hardly merited interposition and Madison vehemently denied the power of nullification. [vii] Calhoun insisted that his idea of nullification was not advocating disunion. He believed it to be a peaceful solution that was reminiscent of the principles of '98. [viii]

Madison may have disagreed with Calhoun's aggressive approach to state's rights, but it seems evident that Calhoun was drawing from the same well as Madison. Both men were stubborn and refused to admit that either one had changed positions ever so slightly. Madison was well known to be a protector of his legacy and often rewrote and edited his papers and letters years after they had been written. Madison and Jefferson both insisted that the Union be maintained at all costs; Calhoun insisted this as well. It would seem that Calhoun's ideas were practically identical to Jefferson's in the Kentucky Resolutions and not too distant from Madison's as well. The only difference is in the manner in which they would be carried out. What Calhoun did add is the actual process, he argues that since there must be three-fourths of the states to amend the constitution, each state, "have conceded to each other by compact the right to add new powers or subtract old." [ix] He continues to argue, "the amendments are effected, not by any one three-fourths, but by any three-fourths of the states, indicating that the sovereignty is in each of the states." [x] Calhoun's addition was similar to what Jefferson believed the process should be: multiple states would pass nullification orders and the law would be repealed. If the states upheld the law, then the last recourse for the state with the grievance would be to secede. Secession was to the last resort, an action that South Carolina was prepared to take.

Jackson was going to send the Army in to deal with the nullifiers and a possible secession, but at the last minute Calhoun and Senator Henry Clay were able to work out a compromise in the Senate. South Carolina rescinded the nullification order and the crisis ended in 1833. Calhoun believed that interposition and nullification would be used to slow down a state that may be considering seceding and in fact, that is what was accomplished with the nullification crisis. By reaching a compromise Jackson's plans to send the Army into South Carolina was halted, Calhoun's nullification may have prevented an earlier Civil War. [xi] The Jacksonian period, however added fuel to a fire that began in the earlier part of the decade. This fire of sectionalism and Calhoun's stance on states' rights would be used in the fight over slavery and planted the seeds of the Civil War. It would be almost two decades before secession and nullification were brought up again, but the next time it would come in the protection of slaves and not slavery.

Ironically, the Northern states turned to the principles of '98 once more. In 1850, Milliard Fillmore signed into law the Fugitive Slave Law which said that all states must return runaway slaves to their owner. Abolitionists in the North were opposed the law and on November 13, 1850, Vermont's legislature passed a law known as the Habeas Corpus Law which essentially nullified the Fugitive Slave Law. The Habeas Corpus Law gave aide to any slaves arrested as a fugitive; provided a writ of habeas corpus which would have been obtained from a judge and protected fugitive slaves. The law was a de facto nullification since it was not a nullification ordinance, but still accomplished the same effect as the nullification ordinance from South Carolina.

Though there is no clear connection from South Carolina's Nullification Ordinance of 1833 to the Habeas Corpus, what is known is that several of the state legislatures in Vermont were around during the time of the crisis and likely drew their ideas from that period. Several newspapers condemned Vermont and compared the law to the nullification crisis. Several Southern newspapers condemned the law as well and Virginia's Governor John B. Floyd called for a national convention to discuss the issue. In the end, cooler heads prevailed and President Fillmore backed down from a threat to intervene in Vermont. The Habeas Corpus Law sparked a debate that led to most of New England not enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law. [xii] This lack of enforcement from abolitionists in the North built up tensions that had existed for a long time.

The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions had a profound impact on the nation; they influenced the outcome of the election of 1800 by gaining support from former Anti-Federalists, they influenced the delegates of the Hartford Convention who considered nullification and secession as a possible way to end the war and they set a precedent for John C. Calhoun to follow when building his arguments for nullification and states' rights. The nullification crisis set the stage for abolitionists in the North to protest the South's "peculiar institution" and for South Carolina to secede from the Union in 1860. This brand of states' rights is what the rest of the Southern states used to justify their secession as well.

The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions may have been one part constitutional theory and one part political tool for organizing support to defeat Adams, but they were transformed over time into a belief system that still resonates today. The belief in states' rights that John C. Calhoun developed from the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were used to defend slavery and later Jim Crow laws. The Ideas Jefferson and Madison created and Calhoun broadened, like the Constitution, constantly shifted according to the needs of those who applied them. The questions of state versus Federal power that the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions raised are still relevant today; the principles of '98 resurface from time to time. Despite the destructive events that evolved from these beliefs; they should not be seen as a negative influence on the country. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions were never intended to disrupt the Union. They were created to assert long held beliefs that can be traced from the Anti-Federalists, to the Articles of Confederation, and late Colonial Virginia. They are a testament to how influential the "father of the Constitution", James Madison and the author of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, have been throughout American history.



[i] William K. Bolt, "Founding Father and Rebellious Son: James Madison, John C. Calhoun, and the Use of Precedents," *American Nineteenth Century History* 5, no. 3 (Fall 2004): 7; Daniel Walker Howe, *What Hath God Wrought: The Transformation of America* 1815-1848. (New York: Oxford University Press. 2007.) 273-275.

[ii] Ferenbacher, Sectional Crisis and Southern Constitutionalism, 126-128; Bolt, "Founding Father and Rebellious Son", 3-8, Cornell, The Other Founding Fathers, 294-

[iii] John C. Calhoun, Fort Hill Address of John C. Calhoun, July 26, 1831(Richmond: The Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government, Virginia, April, 1960), 2-3.

[iv] John C. Calhoun to Armstead Burt, (Abbeville District) Washington, January 15, 1833, John C. Calhoun, *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*, vol. 12, 1833-1835, edited by Clyde N. Wilson. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1979), 15. Here after, PJCC. Vol. 12.

V John C. Calhoun to Samuel Ingham, (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania) Washington, January 16, 1833, PJCC vol. 12, 17.

[vi] John C. Calhoun's speech in reply to Daniel Webster on the Force Bill, In Senate, February 26, 1833, PJCC, vol. 12, 112.

[vii] Bolt, "Founding Father and Rebellious Son", 15-19.

[viii] Bolt, "Founding Father and Rebellious Son", 17.

[ix] John C. Calhoun's speech in reply to Daniel Webster on the Force Bill, In Senate, February 26, 1833, PJCC, vol. 12, 124.

[x] John C. Calhoun's speech in reply to Daniel Webster on the Force Bill, In Senate, February 26, 1833, PJCC, vol. 12, 124.

[xi] Houston Jr., "Another Nullification Crisis", 255.

[xii] Horace K. Houston Jr., "Another Nullification Crisis: Vermont 1850 Habeas Corpus Law," New England Quarterly 77, no. 2 (June 2004), 252-272.

Know your Mesoamerican gods...



Cihuacoatl

In Aztec mythology, Cihuacoatl [siwa'ko:a:रा] ("snake woman"; also Cihuacóatl) was one of a number of motherhood and fertility goddesses. Cihuacoatl was sometimes known as Quilaztli.

Cihuacoatl was especially associated with midwives, and with the sweatbaths where midwives practiced. She is paired with Quilaztli and was considered a protectress of the Chalmeca people and patroness of the city of Culhuacan. She helped Quetzalcoatl create the current race of humanity by grinding up bones from the previous ages, and mixing it with his blood. She is also the mother of Mixcoatl, whom she abandoned at a crossroads. Tradition says that she often returns there to weep for her lost son, only to find a sacrificial knife.

Although she was sometimes depicted as a young woman, similar to Xochiquetzal, she is more often shown as a fierce skull-faced old woman carrying the spears and shield of a warrior. Childbirth was sometimes compared to warfare and the women who died in childbirth were honored as fallen warriors. Their spirits, the Cihuateteo, were depicted with skeletal faces like Cihuacoatl. Like her, the Cihuateteo were thought to haunt crossroads at night to steal children.



Born in Chicago, Illinois, Frank McErlane was first arrested in 1911 and sent to Pontiac Prison in June 1913 for involvement in a car theft ring. Released on parole in March 1916, he was arrested eight months later as an accessory in the murder of Oak Park police officer Herman Malow, and sent to Joliet Prison for one year. Several newspaper articles refer to McErlane taking part in an escape from the county jail in 1918. Other than calling it "sensational," no details are given except that McErlane spent another two years in Joliet.

A writer described him this way in the book "Mr. Capone:

"Frank McErlane, despite his habitual glower, looked to one reporter like a 'butter and egg man,' a portly five-foot-eight and 190 pounds, with blue eyes, a rosary everpresent in his pocket. But his face habitually glowed a choleric red, and when drunk (also habitual) his eyes would glaze over, at which sign his closest friends edged for the door."

Despite his unremarkable appearance, he is alleged to have murdered at least nine men, a woman and two dogs. McErlane was also credited with introducing the Thompson sub-machine gun to Chicago's bloody bootleg wars. In the end, it wouldn't be a bullet that brought about the demise of this vicious killer, but rather a fatal case of pneumonia.

With the arrival of Prohibition, and the gang wars that followed, McErlane and Polack Joe Saltis operated a gang on the Southside, aligning with the Johnny Torio-Al Capone outfit which opposed the Southside O'Donnel brothers, Edward (known as Spike), Steven, Tommy and Walter. The strength of the South Side bunch came from their leader, Spike, who up until 1923 was serving time for a bank robbery. When released, Spike returned to Chicago and began to muscle in on the tremendous profits being made in bootlegging.

During the 1923 fighting among the competing bootleggers, McErlane would be credited with killing three O'Donnell gangsters in September of that year; Jerry O'Conner, George Bucher, and George Meeghan. On December 1, 1923, two O'Donnell beer trucks were waylayed on the road between Chicago and Joliet. The occupants of one, William Shorty Egan and Thomas Morrie Keane, were shoved into a car with Frank McErlane and Willie Channell, who drove.

Egan miraculously survived, what happened next and gave this chilling account:

"Pretty soon the driver asks the guy with the shotgun, 'Where you gonna get rid of these guys?' The fat fellow laughs and says, 'I'll take care of that in a minute.' He was monkeying with his shotgun all the time. Pretty soon he turns around and points the gun at Keane. He didn't say a word but just let go straight at him. Keane got it square on the left side. It kind of turned him over and the fat guy give him the second barrel in the other side. The guy loads up his gun and gives it to Keane again. Then he turns to me and says, 'I guess you might as well get yours too.' With that he shoots me in the side. It hurt like hell so when I seen him loading up again. I twist around so it won't hurt me in the same place. This time he got me in the leg. Then he gimme the other barrel right on the puss. I slide off the seat. But I guess the fat guy wasn't sure we was through. He let Morrie have it twice more and then let me have it again in the other side. The fat guy scrambled into the rear seat and grabbed Keane. He opens the door and kicks Morrie out onto the road. We was doing 50 from the sound. I figure I'm next so when he drags me over to the door I set myself to jump. He shoves and I light in the ditch by the road. I hit the ground on my shoulders and I thought I would never stop rolling. I lost consciousness. When my senses came back. I was lying in a pool of water and ice had formed around me. The sky was red and it was breaking day. I staggered along the road until I saw a light in a farmhouse..."

At the hospital Egan, with half his face blown off, would identify Channell through a mug shot. Later a garage attendant identified both Channell and McErlane after repairing the shot up murder vehicle. The State's Attorney arrested McErlane, held him for a while in the Hotel Sherman, then released him. Finally indicted, he walked when State's Attorney Crowe entered a 'nolle prosequi' for want of witnesses. This undoubtedly was the result of Egan and the garage attendant recanting their stories out of fear for their lives.

Pretty soon the driver asks the guy with the shotgun, 'Where you gonna get rid of these guys?' The fat fellow laughs and says, 'I'll take care of that in a minute.'

On May 4, 1924, McErlane was drinking in a Crown Point, Indiana saloon with two friends, John O'Reilly and Alex McCabe. Both men egged Frank into demonstrating his marksmanship abilities. McErlane picked a random target at the end of the bar, an attorney, and killed him with a single pistol shot to the head. O'Reilly would eventually be convicted of the murder and sentenced to life inprisonment. McCabe got a life sentence as well, but later won his freedom on appeal after the chief witness against him was beaten to death.

We begin to see why the Illinois Crime Survey declared Frank McErlane the "the most brutal gunman who ever pulled a trigger in Chicago."

By 1925, Spike O'Donnell had reinforced his gang and once again instigated a war with the Saltis-McErlane mob, who also found themselves in conflict with the Sheldon Gang. That summer, all the major South Side gangs began shooting each other. Frank McErlane was a prime suspect in the July 23 murder of George Karl and the September 3 killing of William Dickman. McErlane was not charged and was about to make history.

Some crime historians believe that Frank McErlane acquired his "Tommy Gun" from North Side gang leader Dean O'Banion, who had purchased a shipment of Thompson submachine guns in Denver, Colorado shortly before his November 1924 murder, McErlane was to use one in his next attempt to kill Spike O'Donnell (one of ten recorded attacks on O'Donnell's life). On September 25, 1925, O'Donnell was talking to a beat cop in front of a drugstore at 63rd and Western streets. A car pulled up and someone velled, "Hello, Spike!" The gang boss saw what was coming and hit the deck. A submachine gun fired and stitched lines of bullet holes on the building front as the shooters sped away. Police were so unfamiliar with the Thompson, they thought that either shotguns or a "machine rifle of some kind" had done the damage. It was the first recorded use of a submachine gun in Chicago.

Eight days later, on October 4, the Sheldon gang's headquarters, the Ragen Colts Club House was shot up and one person was killed. This was followed nine days later by the murder of Sheldon associate Ed Lattyak. In each of these incidents McErlane was a prime suspect.

Newspaper headlines said, MACHINE GUN GANG SHOOTS 2. Both Chicago Police Captain John Stege and gangster Al Capone commented on the power of the submachine gun and both of their organizations set out to arm themselves with the formidable weapon. The age of the Tommy Gun had arrived, big time.

On April 22, 1926, Frank McErlane was finally arrested for the murder of Thaddeus Fancher. On November 3, 1927, (after the murder of at least one witness and much changed testimony) McErlane would be acquitted of Fancher's murder. Not much was heard from Frank until:

Chicago piano - tommy gun

The Chicago piano, or tommy gun, first gained underworld acceptance in the Chicago gang wars of the 1920s. Some historians insist its first use came in the shooting of Jim Doherty and Tom Duffy, gunmen of the O'Donnell gang. and William H. McSwiggin, assistant state's attorney, on April 27, 1926 in front of the Pony Inn in Cicero. Supposedly, Al Capone handled the weapon personally. However, the likelihood is that the Chicago piano was introduced by the Polish Saltis-McErlane gang that controlled the Southwest Side of Chicago. After Joe Frank Saltis and McFrlane demonstrated the Chicago piano's awesome potential, every Chicago gangster wanted one. And it was easy to see why. The weapon was light, weighing only 81/2 pounds,

easy to operate and could fire up to a thousand .45-caliber cartridges a minute. Furthermore, it cost a mere \$175 by mail order. When the federal government slapped controls on the sale of the guns. gangsters still managed to get all they wanted through a thriving black market, although the price soared to thousands of dollars.

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The Encyclopedia of American Crime - Karl Sifakis

January 28, 1930, when he was admitted to the hospital after being shot in the left knee, fracturing his leg. Frank claimed that he had accidentally shot himself while cleaning a revolver. The police suspect was gangster John Dingbat O"Berta, with whom McErlane had been feuding with.

On the night of February 24, McErlane was propped up his hospital bed with his healing leg still in traction when two or three gunmen barged in and opened fire. Frank yanked an automatic from under his pillow and returned their fire. While his shots missed, they scared his assailants off: one of them dropped a .45 automatic in his flight. McErlane had been winged three times in the melee and shrugged off questions as to who shot him. Frank said simply, "I'll take care of it." Just after McErlane was released from the hospital, on March 5. Dingbat O'Berta was found shot to death in his car on the outskirts of Chicago. The dead body of O'Berta's driver, Sam Malaga, lay face down in an icy puddle of water some feet away. The .45 left in McErlane's hospital room had been traced to Malaga, Frank had, indeed, taken care of it.

Years of excessive consumption of bootlegger booze was taking a toll on Frank's mental state. On June 8, 1931, an intoxicated McErlane swept a South Shore Drive block with shotgun blasts, shooting at imaginary foes. Police ultimately filed a whopping total of five simultaneous charges: drunk and disorderly, carrying a concealed weapon, firing a shotgun indiscriminately around his neighborhood, driving with forged license plates, and biting his sister on the cheek!

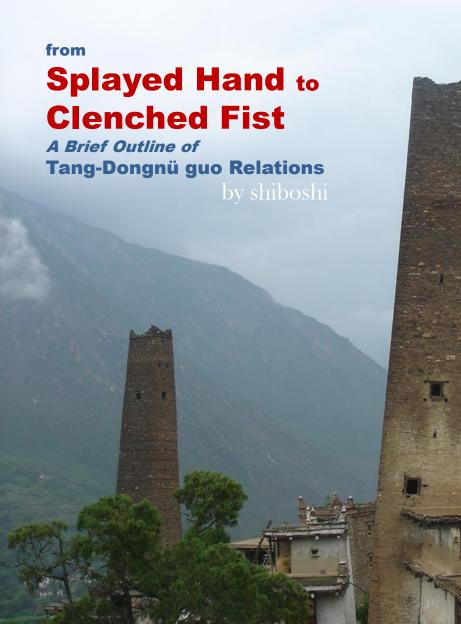
On October 8, 1931, McErlane was driving his car with common-law wife Elfrieda Rigus and her two German Shepards in the back seat. Police later determined that both were extremely drunk and arguing with each other. At one point, Frank finally snapped. After pulling over in front of 8129 Phillips Avenue, McErlane whirled around and fired four fatal bullets into Elfrieda. Tired of the yapping dogs, Frank shot and killed them as well.

Police initially theorized that McErlane had come under attack by his enemies. They quickly discounted this concluding that only McErlane was savage enough to kill a woman and two dogs. Police searched McErlane's home and found an arsenal that included rifles, shotguns, machine guns, and revolvers. They then went to his brother Vincent's house and arrested him for questioning. Police charged McErlane with the murder and he eventually turned himself in only to be released for lack of evidence.

This latest ordeal made his remaining South Side associates realize that he was out of control. It was rumored that they "raised a pension fund" of several hundred dollars per week for McErlane to retire from Chicago. He relocated to a lavishly furnished houseboat on the Illinois River in Beardstown, Illinois, some 200 miles southwest of Chicago.

In the fall of 1932, McErlane became ill. On Tuesday, October 4, he was admitted to Schmitt Memorial Hospital in Beardstown. On Thursday he lapsed into delirium and erupted in a violent fit fearing enemies were on their way to take his life. It took four hospital attendants to subdue him. During his last hours he lashed out at a nurse knocking her unconscious with a punch. Hospital employees discovered four loaded guns under his pillow.

On Saturday, October 8, 1932, one year to the day after he murdered his wife, Frank McErlane succumbed to pneumonia. The newspapers described the funeral as "hurried and furtive."

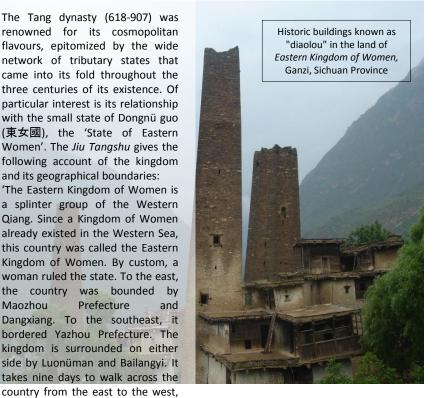


The Tang dynasty (618-907) was renowned for its cosmopolitan flavours, epitomized by the wide network of tributary states that came into its fold throughout the three centuries of its existence. Of particular interest is its relationship with the small state of Dongnü guo (東女國), the 'State of Eastern Women'. The Jiu Tangshu gives the following account of the kingdom and its geographical boundaries:

Qiang. Since a Kingdom of Women already existed in the Western Sea. this country was called the Eastern Kingdom of Women. By custom, a woman ruled the state. To the east. the country was bounded bv Maozhou Prefecture and Dangxiang. To the southeast, it bordered Yazhou Prefecture. The kingdom is surrounded on either side by Luonüman and Bailangyi. It takes nine days to walk across the country from the east to the west, and 20 days from south to north. There are 80 cities in total. The dwelling place of the female ruler was named Kangyanchuan. The Ruoshui River flows southward the kingdom. across People fashioned ox-hide boats to cross

Contrary to contemporary accounts of other states in the Tang tributary network, a clear picture of Dongnü guo is provided here (no doubt indebted to the kingdom's close

the river.'1



proximity to China) and scholars have safely concluded that it dwelt near northwest Sichuan and southeast Qinghai, on the upper reaches of the Mekong River.2 As stated, the kingdom was ruled exclusively by a matriarch (known as the Biniiu (賓就)). which provides an interesting historical scenario we can pursue. Despite still adhering to old Confucian ways, the Tang dynasty is noted for its more liberal inclinations, especially in regards to the treatment of women.3 How were relations between the two countries thus conducted?

After one brief exchange during the preceding Sui dynasty, diplomatic relations were cemented during the reign of Emperor Gaozu (高祖). In either 625 or early 626, ambassadors on behalf of the Dongnü guo sovereign Tang Pangshi (湯滂 氏) arrived at the Tang court bearing tribute.4 This was a formality adhered to by many of the Asian states at the time of the Tang dynasty's inception and nothing out of the ordinary. Shortly after setting out on their return journey however, the embassy was ambushed by a group of marauding Turks in Gansu. presumably robbed them of the 'rich presents' Gaozu had bequeathed to them.5

A discrepancy arises however, with what happened next. Hans Bielenstein insists that the embassy returned to the Tang court. Here they were received by the new Tang emperor Taizong (太宗), who bestowed upon them the imperial seal and provided them with an escort back to their lands.6 The Jiu Tangshu however, attributes this act of benevolence to the treatment of a second embassy - only sent after the Turks had been subdued.7 Whilst Bielenstein does note a 630 embassy, he records no escort for this mission, just a second bestowing of the imperial seal. To add even more confusion, the Jiu Tanashu only records the imperial seal being given on the second mission - not the first. Finally. Bielenstein records that the second embassy was sent on behalf of Tang Pangshi, whilst Araki Toshio gives the reigning era of Tang Pangshi as c. 618-626.8

So what really happened during this tumultuous time? Both Bielenstein and the translators of the *Jiu Tangshu* used here do confirm that two missions were sent. Through the process of simple logic, it is also probably

safe to assume that the armed escort was provided for the first mission on their return back. After the subjugation of the Turkic tribes by Taizong in 630, the need for any such protection would be negligible. As for the question of the two imperial seals, their endowment (in this case upon official letters) was not uncommon in Tang times. Receiving two would not be unusual. Whilst the accounts are conflicting, the true answer is thus inconsequential. Also, we can dismiss Araki Toshio's estimation with some confidence, as other sources do indicate the envoys were once again sent by Tang Pangshi.9 Whilst the accuracy of primary texts is always debatable, we can nevertheless conclude that the first Tang-Dongnü guo relations were amicable and typical of early Tang foreign policy.



Bielenstein goes on to record two subsequent missions, one in 633:1 and another in c. 656. Little is known about the latter, but the former is notable both for being headed by a female ambassador and for the inclusion of the sovereign's son in the mission. 10 This is the only time a female is recorded to have led a Dongnü guo delegation to the Tang capital, though that doesn't necessarily mean it was not the norm. All court officials were female, whilst only males occupied lesser administrative positions. 11 If the Dongnü guo ambassadors were drawn from court officials (as the 633 missions seems to suggest) it could be possible that they were all women. On the other hand, of course, it could be the exception and not the rule.

The next interaction would come thirty years on, in 686, with the arrival of a delegation on behalf of a new Binjiu: Lianbi (斂臂). This embassy was headed by the chancellor Tang Jianzuo (?) who requested of the Tang court an official title. The request was granted and Lianbi was conferred upon the title: General of the Jade Bell Guards. Interestingly enough, this was done during Wu Zetian's (武則天) tenure as Empress Dowager. Whilst this could be attributed to an act of female solidarity, it's far more likely to be a coincidence, as the granting of official titles to ambassadors and their sovereigns was not an uncommon practice.



As Wu Zetian ascended the throne in Tang China, a new Biujin named Eyan'er (俄琰兒) came to power simultaneously in Dongnü guo. In 692, Eyan'er personally visited the Tang court. Nothing is recorded of this visit, though Araki Toshio briefly hypothesises that it might have been a planned visit. He declines to speculate further on the implications, mechanics and consequences of the encounter however. Other than that Eyan'er came personally, nothing else is known about the mission of 692.

After another mission to Wu Zetian's court in 696, there would be no further contact between the two states for over forty years. Could the lapse in relations stem from the ousting of China's female emperor - an affront to the female rulers of Dongnü guo? History unfortunately cannot provide an answer. In 741:12, the Biujin Zhao Yefu (趙曳 夫) sent her son on a diplomatic mission to the Tang court. During the prince's stay, the Tang emperor Xuanzong (玄宗) prepared a banquet in his honour at Qujiang (曲江). Another discrepancy arises at this point. The Jiu Tangshu states that the titles of Prince of Guichang and Left General of the Imperial Insignia Guard were bestowed upon the prince, whilst Bielenstein is adamant similar titles were instead bequeathed to Zhao Yefu herself.13 Again we reach a situation where neither theory actually contradicts the other - it is more than possible titles were conferred upon both Zhao Yefu and her son. However, it seems much more likely that is a historiographical error, given the similar natures of the theories. Due to subsequent developments, the bestowal of titles upon the prince seems the much more likely outcome of the banquet.

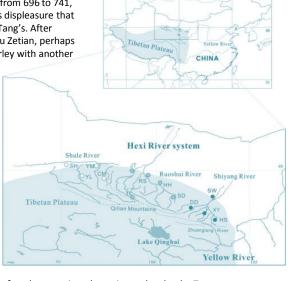
Following this event, as Araki Toshio notes (and as the Jiu Tanashu testifies), men now rose to occupy positions of power in Dongnü guo.14 This eventually led to men ascending the throne. The only known king of Dongnü guo is Tang Lixi (湯立悉), who sought repatriation to Tang in 793.15 This leads to the interesting question of whether the Tang dynasty was - if even inadvertently responsible for this gender revolution. Sources seem to imply that it was. Was the prince of 741 accountable for overthrowing the matriarchy in Dongnü guo? If we accept this hypothesis, we must ask ourselves, was this a premeditated move by the Tang court or an independent action on the prince's hehalf?

If we examine the forty year period of diplomatic silence between the two states, from 696 to 741, perhaps it was not Dongnü guo's displeasure that prevented communication, but Tang's. After suffering under the regime of Wu Zetian, perhaps they felt less than inclined to parley with another female ruler. ¹⁶ However, for the

Tang to propose and engineer a coup against the Biujin seems far-fetched to say the least.

Going by what little evidence we have; if the prince really did usurp the throne, he most certainly did it of his own accord – though no doubt inspired by the patriarchal Chinese state.

Overall, the relationship shared by Tang and Dongnü guo appears to be not too dissimilar from any other between medieval China and its tributary



states. Despite negotiating with a female sovereign, the actions taken by the Tang court hardly differ from any other peaceful foreign interaction. Only the mysterious circumstances surrounding the end of matriarchal society in Dongnü guo could cause historiographical concern. Evidence, however — and as in the case of other events covered in this essay — remains too slim to speculate any further upon.

Embassy number	Year dispatched (Biujin)	Ambassadors	Comments
1	625/626 (Tang Pangshi)	-	Robbed by Turks in Gansu. Returned to Tang capital some time after September 626
2	630 (Tang Pangshi)	-	-
3	633:1 (-)	Unknown female envoy	Accompanied by the son of the Biujin
4	656/657 (-)	2-3	1.0
5	686 (Lianbi)	Tang Jianzhuo	Biujin appointed official title
6	692 (Eyan'er)	Eyan'er	-
7	696 (-)		1.5
8	741:12 (Zhao Yefu)	Unknown prince	Received a banquet in 742:5
9	793 (Tang Lixi)	Tang Lixi	Seeking repatriation

Notes

- ¹ Jingjing Zhao, Xueyi Yang and Ben Glaimo (2011) *The Eastern Kingdom of Women in Tang China: A Translation from the Old Tang History* (Jiu Tang shu). Armstrong Undergraduate Journal of History 1, no. 2 (Summer 2011).
- ² Jingjing Zhao et al. (2011); Herrmann, Albert (1935) *Atlas of China*. Cambridge, as quoted in Bielenstein, Hans (2005) *Diplomacy and Trade in the Chinese World 589-1276*. Leiden, Brill; p. 257.
- ³ Rothschild, N. Harry (2008) Wu Zhao: China's Only Woman Emperor. New York, Longman; 11–15.
- ⁴ Bielenstein (2005) p. 257; Araki Toshio (2003) *Asian Female Sovereigns and the Empress Wu*. Translated by Joshua A. Fogel. Sino-Japanese Studies, volume 15, pp. 145-147 (April 2003); p. 146; Jingjing Zhao et al. (2011). There is a minor discrepancy in the translation of Tang Panshi's name, with Jingjing Zhao et al. naming her Tangpang.
- ⁵ Bielenstein (2005) p. 257; Jingjing Zhao et al. (2011).
- ⁶ Bielenstein (2005) p. 257.
- ⁷ Jingjing Zhao et al. (2011).
- ⁸ Araki Toshio (2003) p. 147.
- ⁹ Wenxian Tongkao (文献通考) by Ma Duanlin (馬端臨) (1317); 339:55a.
- ¹⁰ Bielenstein (2005) p. 257. Presumably Tang Pangshi's son.
- ¹¹ Jingjing Zhao et al. (2011).
- ¹² Bielenstein (2005) p. 257; Jingjing Zhao et al. (2011); Araki Toshio (2003) p. 146.
- 13 Bielenstein (2005) p. 257; Jingjing Zhao et al. (2011); Araki Toshio (2003) p. 146. Both Bielenstein and Jingjing Zhao et al. do agree that the prince received eighty bolts of silk.
- ¹⁴ Jingjing Zhao et al. (2011); Araki Toshio (2003) p. 146.
- 15 Araki Toshio (2003) p. 146. Presumably this was when the kingdom fell into decline. Araki Toshio goes on to mention the kingdom did not last into the ninth century.
- ¹⁶ There was a similar lapse in diplomatic contact with the Kingdom of (Western) Women, see Bielenstein (2005) p. 259.

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I read *Moby Dick* when I was 14, and I loved it. Melville's brilliant and strange language and imagery, his philosophical musings woven into a greater narrative, the wonder and terror and mad adventure, all of it entranced me and I have been a Melville fanatic ever since.

What many people don't know is that the titular whale in *Moby Dick* was based on a real creature of the deep.

"an old bull whale, of prodigious size and strength... [that] was white as wool".

Named Mocha Dick (due to the island of Mocha off the coast of Chile where he was usually spotted), the albino whale was well known to whalers in the 19th century, which Melville was before becoming an author.

It had a reputation for aggressiveness and was involved in many conflicts, allegedly up to a hundred encounters with whalers. His head was covered in barnacles and seemed to attack whaling ships in a premeditated fashion, according to superstitious whalers.

It seems Mocha Dick was peculiar in almost every fashion, from its colour, to its barnacled head, even his habit of spouting was odd, as witnessed by whalers and recorded by Jeremiah Reynolds:



Instead of projecting his spout obliquely forward, and puffing with a short, convulsive effort, accompanied by a snorting noise, as usual with his species, he flung the water from his nose in a lofty, perpendicular, expanded volume, at regular and somewhat distant intervals; its expulsion producing a continuous roar, like that of vapor struggling from the safety valve of a powerful steam engine.

Jeremiah Reynolds writings for the New York based Knickerbocker magazine described also how the whale actually rammed a ship, and how when angry would breach so violently that sometimes his entire body broke the water.

Spotted in 1810, Mocha Dick after many fights and battles would eventually be taken down. With a sense of chivalry, Mocha Dick came to protect a cow who had just lost her calf to whalers, when after a long titanic struggle, he was killed.

His body was 70 feet long, and yielded 100 barrels of oil and was found with fifteen harpoons previous to its last. final encounter.



Origins, Development and Demise of the

RESSERVE

by motorbike

I find the Cossacks the most enigmatic and most misunderstood peoples. They are not an ethnic or national group, although they could have become one. They were primary a lifestyle that became a military force that could have become a nation. However, the essence of their lifestyle - being a free man; and their geographical location - a 'no man's land - meant that they would never develop the social structures that would allow them to become a nation or a state. In time they fell under the power of a neighbour that had the organisation to crush their power and eventually eliminate them. They lingered on as regiments in the Tsarist army with the reputation of cruelty and ruthlessness. Modern Ukrainians have a resurgent interest in Cossacks, due to the role they played in the emergence of the Ukrainian national identity.

Here is my take on the history of the cossacks.

Long before Cossacks were ever mentioned, the steppe lands on the north side of the Black Sea were an "inter-continental highway" for central Asian Turkic tribes to pass through in search of new homelands. Some famous names were the Alans, Huns, Avars, Bulgars, Pechenegs and Cumans. The last peoples to pass through this area were the Tartars and Monguls.

It was after the withdrawal of the Monguls that cossacks appear on the scene. The explanation I accept is that they were armed Tartar/Mongul bands, no longer needed for conquest and not fitting into the new political order (the Tartars with their khanates). The steppes, where government control was non-existent, provided an opportunity for them to lead a free life, relying on pastoral activities and raiding to sustain themselves. These communities would accept any comer - any outlaw or social outcast from the entire region would find a home here



The growth in their numbers was to come from surrounding Slav principalities. Raiding was very fruitful northwards, into the Rus provinces that would later form the Muskovite state. The princes quickly learned the value of cossacks as mercenaries in their internecine wars. This interaction also brought them in touch with the Rus peasant whose lot was deteriorating with the political developments of this period. Running away with the Cossacks, or living off the land as you travelled south, provided the only escape from the peasants' deteriorating socio-economic conditions. This flow of Rus peasants would over time change the ethnic make-up of cossacks from their original tartar/turkic origins to Slavic. This flow would increase again When Poles became active in the Ukraine a couple of centuries later.



Zaporozhian Cossacks Officer in 1720

When the Muskovites overthrew the "Tartar Yoke" in the 15th century they began an expansion south and east. This they did by copying the cossack type communities, developing "militry communities", granting easier economic conditions in exchange for military service in the border regions they occupied. Gradually the Cossacks were pushed further away. However, they did find another function - to pioneer the conquest of Siberia.

By the start of the 16th century the independant cossack communities formed quite a formidable force, raiding at will into surrounding countries and for a short time as pirates in the Black Sea. By the 1560's they established two strongholds - in the Don river and the Dnieper - the latter giving the western cossacks their name, the Zaporohzian Cossacks (beyond the rapids), and electing their leader, the hetman.

Polish influence in the Ukraine was increasing from the 15th century (when this area was still under the control of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, in personal dynastic union with Poland). For the Poles and Lithuanians, the Ukraine was a land faraway from the reach of the political institutions of the day. Great reliance was placed on the local nobility to keep political and social order. Rus influence outweighed Lithuanian influence in the early years, so life proceeded largely unchanged, apart from military and economic dues to the new political masters, from earlier traditional patterns. Once Polish influence moved into the area, it would move towards total social domination.

The only act the Poles could take to attempt to control the Zaporohzian Cossacks was the dreaded Register, limiting the numbers of Cossacks allowed to bear arms and proscribing their activities. It was never respected by the Cossacks and the Poles had no way of enforcing it. It probably contributed to the rising military strength of the cossacks.



The reform of the Polish/Lithuanian personal dynastic union into a singular republic 'The Commonwealth of Two Nations' in 1569 brought Polish influence to the fore in the Ukraine. This new structure redefined the shlachta, the dominant group in Polish society - open to any citizen who was Catholic in faith and could prove 3 generations of land ownership. It was accompanied by a transfer of the Ukraine to direct Polish administration.

The impact on the Ukraine was enormous. It was now easier for the Polish shlachta to acquire properties in the Ukraine (and there was plenty of land to take) and impose the Polish socio-economic system upon it. Rus peasants began losing their free peasant status and reduced to serfs at an increasing rate. Not only was this happening from Poles buying into the Ukraine, but also by orthodox Rus noblemen converting to Catholicism and acquiring shlachta status. Not even the establishment of the Uniate church could stem the tide to Catholicism. Not only peasants were affected by these changes, so too were the Rus lesser nobility. They were less keen to convert to Catholicism and soon faced the rapacious nature of the shlachta who were too willing to deprive less powerful nobles of their land. In the Ukraine, distant from the political centre and lacking formal political structures, it was easy for the more powerful shlachta to take what they wanted.

With no alternatives, the flow of runaway peasants and dispossessed lesser noblemen to the Cossacks increased. And so did their radical nature, becoming the defenders of the Orthodox faith and provide opposition to social injustice. The number of Cossack uprisings started increasing with each successive rebellion more ruthless than the last

The ultimate rebellion was Chmielnicki's in 1648. Although that rebellion had major early successes with their 'shock and awe' tactics, the Cossack army was not suited and did not have the resources for a protracted conflict. By 1653 they were in retreat from the Poles and in 1654 making a deal with the Czar to protect Cossack independence, but in fact provided the Czar with the opportunity to realise on his patrimonial claim to "all lands of the former Kievan Rus state".

By 1670 it became clear to the Cossacks that the Czar had no intention of supporting an independent Cossack state. Rebellions against the Muskovites started and the 1670-75 period became known as The Ruin as effective Cossack power was curtailed. After a couple more attempts to shake off the Czar and the execution of the Cossack leader Mazepan in 1711, the Cossacks as a people and a proto-state came to an end. It would be in 1776 that the Sich was destroyed and the people dispersed. The wild fields were now part of a regular state.



Further east on the Don, similar events were taking place as Muskovy extended southwards into the Caucuses, turning wild steppe lands into regular lands of the state. Rebellions under Razin and Pugachev, without any religious or cultural component like with the Zaporohzians, ended in failure and the Cossack lifestyle forced into retreat.

Eventually the Cossacks as a group would only survive as army regiments with the notoriety of cruelty and ruthlessness. The era of the Cossack was over as the unbounded lands they occupied were incorporated into a regular state and existing political institutions extended into their territory.

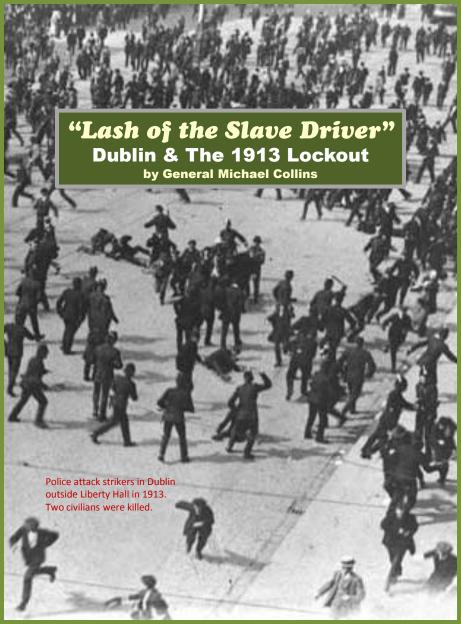
Some Ukrainians like to think that Chmielnicki's rebellion was a nationalist uprising against the Poles. But the Cossacks were a lifestyle not a nation. Yes they were radicalized by the Polish takeover of the Ukraine, but they still acted in the interest of their lifestyle. Their freedom loving lifestyle worked against the emergence of the necessary political institutions that would support a regular state. They survived while no formal state could extend its control over the steppe lands. Poland was unable to achieve this; Muskovy did.



The Zaporohzian Cossacks were a power block that was able to give some substance to Rus ideals in face of the Polish and Muskovite takeovers; the Don Cossacks did not achieve this level. Their military expeditions, and Chmielnicki's Rebellion in particular, gave rise to the possibility of an independent state. Once unleashed it could not be stopped. After the Napoleonic wars and the emergence of Romanticism with its focus on national self-determination, the idea of an independent Ukrainian people would start to take shape.







I once wrote an article which contended that the 1916 Rising was a result of three contributory factors. These factors were of course the Cultural, Political, and Social conditions facing the country and its people at that time. I generally contend that unrest is based on these three factors to one or other degree, though it is rare that they would contribute in such an equal fashion to a rebellion. Three years before the 1916 rising, the British state got a warning about the social problems that were present in Ireland and their potential to cause unrest. That warning is known today by the name of the 1913 Strike & Lockout.

It was not that social issues in Ireland were a development. Ever since introduction of the penal laws the rights of Irish landowners had been obliterated, and agriculture the country's considerable economy was taxed by the obligation to pay extortionate rents to Anglo-Irish nobility. This form of control proved to be excessive, and the inability of an increasing population to cope on ever decreasing farm size [1] ended up in the monumental disaster of An Gorta Mór, variously known in English as the Great Hunger, the Great Famine, and the Irish potato famine.

It is unnecessary to discuss the effects and influence of the Famine on Irish society in any detail here, but it must be remembered that in the early 20th Century, these events were within living memory. Even closer within living memory were the land campaigns in the 1860s and 70s, where the "Land League" with the backing of the Irish parliamentary party attempted to change the British government's attitude towards governance of Ireland's social condition.[2] In this they achieved remarkable success, though much could be attributed to a British awakening at the same time.



The Trade Union Piems are to
Amont A. Co., The Histor Storm Warehouse Co.,

Help the Tailors to Stamp Out

Before Leaving Orders for Clothes send for Fair List to the Secretary, Tailors' Society, Tradus' Hall.

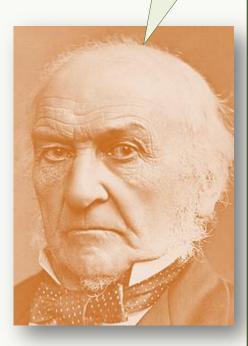
Assert Stewart age, Torontoness Service



Gladstone famously remarked that "my mission is to pacify Ireland", and he regarded social reform as a key driver of that agenda. It was he who made the most consistent and beneficial leaps forward in Irish social condition with his First Land Act (1870), Secret Ballot Act (1872), Second Land Act (1881), and "Kilmainham Treaty" (1882) to name just a few. Conservatives, meanwhile for their part. came to a similar conclusion about pacifying Ireland. During their period of power in the late 19th Century, the Tories followed a policy of "Killing Home Rule with Kindness". Their brief stint in power in 1885-86 gave us the Ashbourne Land Act (1885), while the 1890s-1910 saw the introduction of the "Balfour Land Act" (1891). The Wyndham Land Act (1903), and the (Liberal) Birrell Act (1909). By this time there had occurred a significant change in land ownership, with the effective peaceful destruction of the Anglo Irish nobility class as landlords.

This change in the approach to government of Ireland was as revolutionary as it was beneficial. It was however, limited to the countryside. The small depressed industry of Ireland was another problem area, the city an emerging hotbed of social unrest. Towns like Cork, Limerick and Waterford depended heavily on the ports for employment while Dublin operated as a centre of trade and commerce. There was little or no industrial development. In Ulster, a different situation was in place. Contrasting strongly with Dublin, Belfast was a thriving industrial city with Linen, Flax, and Ship building contributing to the vibrant position as Ireland's industrialised city.

"my mission is to pacify Ireland"



In 1914 Harland & Wolff shipyard in Belfast employed about 12,000 workers. A large employer in Dublin, Guinness Brewery, employed about 2,000. Unskilled workers in Dublin earned even less than similar workers in England, and employment for women and children was non-existent. Families lived in one room tenements for the most part, where disease was rife. Tuberculosis for example, was a constant menace and Death rates for Children were amongst the highest in Europe at that time. [3] Trams were the main system of transport in the city, and it was on the Trams that the focus of the 1913 Strike and Lockout would fall.

The unrest of this time period is popularly understood in Ireland through the medium of its two leaders. They were James Connolly, the Scottish born nationalist socialist and James Larkin, the County Down born orator, Larkin was the senior of the two and indeed, the trade union movement in Ireland was referred to by Employers as "Larkinism" as often as not. [4] [5] Larkin came from the background of a docker in Liverpool, who grew to prominence in the Trade Union movement because of his abilities as a speaker. He was used in Belfast in 1907 by the National Union of Dock Labourers but his employers believed his tactics were too costly. Larkin depended on the sympathetic strike, where workers not originally involved in the dispute would join out of lovalty to their fellow workers. He was moved to Dublin following the Belfast strike, where a considerable challenge awaited him. Suspended by the docker's union in 1908, Larkin stuck with the Dublin project, founding the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (ITGWU).

Employers in Dublin held huge power over their employees, many of whom were unskilled. Indeed, out of 40, 000 manual male workers, approximately 10, 000 were skilled. There were 23, 000 casual labourers, all of whom depended on daily work contracts. This lead to employers 'blacklisting' workers who they thought were organising trade union movements and it allowed a general atmosphere of employer power to prevail. In fairness to the employers, Connolly and Larkin in the ITGWU believed in the socialist theory of 'Syndicalism' by which they hoped ultimately to overthrow the capitalist system. In the short term however, their aims were considerably more limited

Tuberculosis ... was a constant menace and death rates for Children were amongst the highest in Europe at that time.

Connolly had served in the British army for several years, before deserting to marry his love in Dublin. He was influenced both by his own experience as a labourer in Edinburgh and John Leslie, the Scottish socialist. He attempted to make a career out of socialism by becoming an organiser for the Dublin Socialist Society for £1 a week. He founded both a political party and a newspaper, neither of which were a success. Eventually he emigrated to America in 1903. When the chance arose to return in 1911 he did so, and managed to successfully lead a docker's strike in Belfast which resulted in improved conditions for workers. He returned to Dublin in 1913, just in time for the showdown between Capitalism & Socialism on Dublin's streets. Or more accurately, the showdown between Larkin and William Martin Murphy.

Murphy was a former Home Rule MP from County Cork, also a remarkably successful businessman. He controlled the United Tramway Company, and he also controlled the Media in Dublin. Most important in his media portfolio was the "Irish Independent" newspaper. Murphy was alarmed by the growth in "Larkinism" in 1912 & 1913, when membership of the ITGWU rose to over 10, 000. He was also deeply concerned by the foundation of the Irish Labour Party in 1912, by Larkin and Connolly. In an astonishing development, Murphy was the one who forced the issue in 1913. He tried to get his employees to sign an undertaking to resign from the ITGWU. Inevitably, Larkin called a strike immediately.

The workers abandoned the Tram cars early in the morning of 26th August 1913. It has been said that this already indicated a weakness on the part of Larkin, because he knew he could only trust a limited number of the men. Instead of having the trams abandoned at Midday as was the custom, they were abandoned in the morning, and William Martin Murphy was able to put in place his contingency plans which saw all sorts of back up drivers used to fill up the shortfall. [6] Famously, Murphy and many other employers then chose to close their doors and lock out those on strike. A total of 20, 000 workers were involved in the Lockout, and up to 300 employers.

In all, 700 out of the 1, 700 tram workrs joined the strike. Murphy and Larkin gave interview and counter interview attempting to discredit the other. Larkin called Murphy a coward [7], and Murphy referred to the strike as "the feeblest and most contemptible attempt that was ever made" [8] Larkin announced a meeting on O'Connell street for the 31st of August, but it was banned in advance by the Police force, the Royal Irish Constabulary. Larkin managed to appear briefly in disguise before he was arrested, but that was not the main story of that day. Police attempts to control the crowd got out of control, and descended quickly into a free for all. Two were killed and hundreds injured in the first of the four "Bloody Sundays" in 20th Century Irish history.



Jim Larkin



James Connolly



Larkin being arrested.

It has been argued that the RIC, the British government's police force, was clearly in favour of the employer's position from the start of the trouble. It should be noted however, that this does not indicate the position of the British government itself. In general, the British government is seen as completely aloof from this conflict, and the RIC an authority onto itself during the trouble. Some members of the Irish parliamentary party however, thought it would be important to criticise the RIC for their actions at a time when Britain's police force in Ireland had committed grievous acts and the eye of the British media was turned directly towards them, as did George Bernard Shaw:

If you once let loose your physical force without careful supervision and order you may as well let loose in the streets a parcel of mad dogs as a parcel of policemen. It has been the practice, ever since the modern police were established, in difficulties with the working class to let loose the police and tell them to go and do their worst to the people. Now, if you put the policeman on the footing of a mad dog, it can only end in one way—that all respectable men will have to arm themselves. George Bernard Shaw, Mad Dogs in Uniform. [9]

The entrenchment of positions that inevitably resulted from Larkin's arrest and the violent scenes motivated several schemes to try and help. Countess Markievicz. who would become the first woman elected to Westminster in 1918, set up soup kitchens to help feed starving workers and their families. In addition to the 20, 000 workers who were starving at this point, there were also 80, 000 dependents. The Trade Unions in Britain offered support by raising money and sending food to the beset families in Dublin. Supporters of Larkin in England tried to organise a scheme to take starving Dublin children into their homes for a period of time. This met with the anger of the Catholic Church however, who denounced the scheme as likely to lead to the loss of the Catholic faith amongst these children. The Church's other motive was their strong opposition to Socialism, which was a broader policy that a simply Irish matter. Indeed, it could be said that the 1913 Strike and Lockout can only be understood in the context of emerging socialist movements and trade unions across Europe at this time.

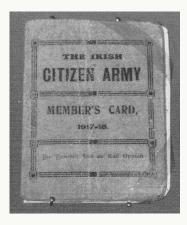
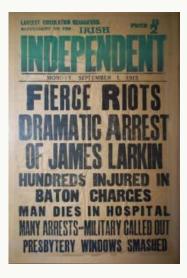


Photo Irish Citizen Army membership Card 1917



The so called "Dublin Kiddies Scheme" is one of the most interesting aspects of the Lockout. In an attempt to stop its operation, groups of priests and their supporters turned up at the harbours to physically prevent their parting for England. The situation was further complicated by the choice to publish the names of families who took part in the scheme in the "Murphy-ite Press". [10] Both of these factors ultimately led to its failure.

By November, things were looking bleak for the ITGWU. Connolly set up the Irish Citizen's Army in that month to defend workers in potential future clashes with the RIC. Despite this, defeat for the workers was now inevitable. British Trade Unions despite their great work raising money and food for the Dublin families had failed to come out in sympathetic strike, as Larkin had hoped. Workers had begun to abandon the strike and return to work, even signing the declaration that they would resign from the ITGWU. On January 14th, the ITGWU took a decision to allow workers return to their jobs. Larkin emigrated to America, where he remained until 1923.

Connolly and Larkin both remained extremely bitter about their defeat at the hands of the employers. However, just when Murphy seemed to have secured ultimate victory, events overtook the situation as they so often do. The outbreak of the First World War and the subsequent labour shortage allowed the ITGWU to recover much quicker than could have been expected. It's influence in the 1914 local elections may have been minimal, but the organisation was far from dead. By 1920 the ITGWU was Ireland's largest union with 120,000 members, compared with its pre-war peak of 24,135 at the start of January 1913. [11]

Assessment of the 1913 Strike and Lockout has proved somewhat problematic. Many efforts have focussed on diminishing Larkin's role to the favour of Connolly, the future hero of the 1916 Rising. Because of this, most revisionist reviews looked to re-create the picture of Larkin as the leader of the piece, despite the destruction of documentation which could have assisted. In recent years however, more scholars have argued that William Martin Murphy's position as professed by himself (pro Trade Union, anti "Larkinism") was in fact the reasonable and appropriate position.

In this argument, the syndicalism approach can be seen as making the ITGWU a dangerous and radical organisation. Larkin can be represented as an extremely divisive figure because of his poor relationship with other socialists, and his apparent extremism. It is the narrative of social problems in Dublin which were no way exaggerated, coupled with the strange leader figure of Larkin that make the 1913 Rising an unsure territory for the Irish historian.

NOTES

- [1] By the period of the Great Famine 250, 000 farmers held an average of 5 acres per household. In addition 1, 000, 000 men worked as labourers on other men's land for a cash wage or a small plot of land on which to grow crops. Given the inviability of crops on what was often poor land (especially in the west), the potato was the only reasonable choice for these men.
- [2] Micnael Davitt S' The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland'. Charts the adventures of the Land League from the point of view of its founder.

 [3] For a proper discussion of Social Conditions in Dublin at that time, see Arnold Wright, Disturbed Dublin. The Story of the Great Strike of 1913-14 (New York, 1914).
- [4] Padraig Yeats, 'The Dublin 1913 Lockout', in *History Ireland*, ix, no. 2 (Summer, 2001) p. 33.
- [5] Eugene A. Coyle, 'Larkinism and the 1913 Dublin Farm Labourer's Dispute', in *Dublin Historical Record*, Iviii, no. 2 (Autumn, 2005), pp.
- 176-90.

 [6] Padraig Yeats, 'The Dublin 1913 Lockout', in History Ireland, ix,
- no. 2 (Summer, 2001) p. 31. [7] Irish Times, 27 August 1913.
- [8] Irish Times, 27 August 1913.
- [9] Nelson O'Ceallaigh Ritschel, 'Shaw, Connolly, and the Irish Citizen Army', in SHAW The Annual of Bernard Shaw Studies, xxvii,
- (2007), pp. 118-134.
 [10] Padraig Yeats, 'The Dublin 1913 Lockout', in History Ireland, ix, no. 2 (Summer, 2001) p. 34.
- [11] Ibid. p. 36.

HISTORUM ODDITIES!!

This page courtesy of Spotlight Comics, No. 2, January 1945









REGULAR

AIR MAIL ROUTE SARDEN CITY-MINEOLA NEW YORK-6 MILES SEPT. 19/1



TRAFFIC LIGHT WAS INSTALLED IN CLEVELAND, OHIO E. 105th AND EUCLID AV.



NOBODY KNOWS- WHEN OR WHERE HE WAS BORN HIS NATIONALITY. HE WAS MARRIED ... HOW LONG HE LIVED ... WHERE HE IS BURIED!







DAMTHE HIGHWAYS

IN NEVADA

TO KICK A MULE IN GEORIGIA



TO HUNT WITHOUT A DOG ON SUNDAY IN NORTH CAROLINA!



FOR NEWSBOYS TO HOLLER EXTRA" ON THE STREETS OF FREDERICKSBURG VA.!

ENEMY OF MANKIND

the Life of Caracalla

History tends to remember the Roman emperors in terms of black-and-white. Men like Augustus, Trajan, and Constantine I are remembered as 'good' emperors, while Caligula, Nero, and Elagabalus went down in infamy as 'bad' emperors. Of course, any human being is a complicated creature, and this applies to the Caesars as much as it does anyone else.

Virtually everything we know about the emperor known as 'Caracalla' is grounded in the writings of ancient historians who were unsympathetic at best, openly slanderous at worst. Cassius Dio paints a grim and repulsive portrait of this short-lived Augustus. This portrait inspired Edward Gibbon, writing fifteen centuries later, to brand Caracalla 'the common enemy of mankind'.

There is in fact no reason to believe that Caracalla was insane, as Dio suggested, but he was clearly a hot-headed ruler, prone to using violence against rivals and enemies. Whatever sort of man he was, he secured an everlasting place in Roman history for himself by passing the *Constitutio Antoniniana*. For better or for worse, this decree changed what it meant to be a Roman, and turned millions of people into citizens of the greatest empire in Antiquity.

Background and Childhood

The future emperor Caracalla was born on April 4th, 188 CE. His place of birth was Lugdunum, in the Roman province of Gallia Lugdunensis. His father, Lucius Septimius Severus, was a Roman aristocrat of Punic ancestry, who was currently serving as governor of the province. His mother, Julia Domna, was a beautiful Syrian noblewoman of priestly ancestry. The future emperor was the couple's first child.

At birth, the child's *cognomen* was Bassianus. There is some confusion as to whether he was given the *nomen* Julius to honor his mother, or if, like his father, he was a Lucius Septimius. What is known is that his mother became pregnant again while he was an infant. Eleven months after the birth of Bassianus, another son was born to Severus and Julia. He was named Publius Septimius Geta, after his paternal uncle.



In 189, Severus transferred from Gaul to Sicily, where he served as proconsul for a year. Both of his sons had been conceived in Gaul, so we can make the educated guess that his young wife and infant children also accompanied him to his new province. In 190 Severus achieved a consulate, and then he served as propraetor in Pannonia superior from 191 until the death of Pertinax in the beginning of 193. It seems likely that, by his fourth birthday Bassianus had become a very well-traveled little boy.

Little is known of Bassianus' childhood. The Historia Augusta seldom if ever regarded as a reliable source - claims that his favorite boyhood playmate was Jewish, and this inspired his later, liberal attitude towards the Jewish people emperor. We make the can assumption that Bassianus would have been moderately well-educated. his father having become one of the most influential men in the Empire. Judging by his tendencies later in life, it would also not be difficult to imagine that he was a very active. troublesome child.

The year 193 began with the murder of Emperor Commodus, bringing a twelve-year period of political stagnation and intrigue to a close. His successor, Helvius Pertinax, was murdered by mutinous Praetorians after a reign of only several months. The result was a succession crisis, with Septimius Severus rising as one of the contenders for the throne.

Severus marched on Rome herself, at the head of an army of Pannonian legionaries. Having received the recognition of the Senate, he pursued a war against his rival in the East, Pescennius Niger, finally defeating him the next year after a series of bloody battles. As Bassianus came closer to adolesence, he had watched his father rise from frontier governor, to an emperor and the victor in a series of colossal civil wars.



Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, "Caracalla"

Bassianus was nearing his eighth birthday in 196, when his father granted him the title of *Caesar*, thus appointing him his heir. On his eighth birthday, he was renamed Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, in an attempt to forge a dubious link between the Antonine and Severan families. Bassianus was to go by Antoninus for the rest of his life. The next year - the same year that Severus defeated his final rival, Clodius Albinus - Antoninus was further given the title of *Augustus* and his younger brother was appointed Caesar. In 199, Antoninus received yet another grand title, being declared *Pater Patriae* - Father of the Fatherland - at the ripe old age of eleven.

Imperial Apprenticeship

Antoninus and Geta must have accompanied their father during at least some of his travels in the East. In 198, Severus was conducting a war against Parthia. The next year found the Emperor and his family touring Syria and Egypt, while in 200 they were back in Italy. Between 201 and 203, the Imperial family seems to have made two voyages to Africa, where they visited Severus' hometown of Lepcis Magna. By his early teen years, Antoninus was something of a 'globe-trotter', and must have had some appreciation for the size of the Empire and the diversity of its inhabitants.

Antoninus reached two milestones in his life in 202. He was given his first consulship, serving jointly with his father, and he married. His bride was Fulvia Plautilla, the daughter of Severus' Praetorian prefect, Fulvius Plautianus. Plautian was a fellow African and a longtime friend and comrade of Severus, but many feared the influence he had over the emperor. The marriage between Plautilla and the Imperial prince further cemented Plautian's position as one of the most powerful men in the Empire.

By all accounts, there was no love between Antoninus and Plautilla. His bride may have been up to three years older than him, and was reportedly extravagant and reckless with her money. The marriage is believed to have produced one daughter, born in 204 when her father would have been just sixteen. History has not recorded the name or the fate of this child, however. Apart from his loveless marriage to Plautilla, nothing has been recorded of Antoninus' love life or sexuality. No mention is made of him showing any homoerotic tendencies.

The hatred between Antoninus and his bride seems to have been born in part of Plautian's influence on Severus, which apparently led Antoninus to threaten to kill both father and daughter when he became sole emperor. Julia Domna also perceived Plautian as a threat to her husband's regime. After a period of mutual plotting, Antoninus and Julia convinced Severus to execute Plautian for treason in January of 205; Plautilla was banished to Sicily, never seeing her husband again. Whether Plautian was a genuine threat to Severus, or whether he was only a monster of Antoninus' creation. is unknown.



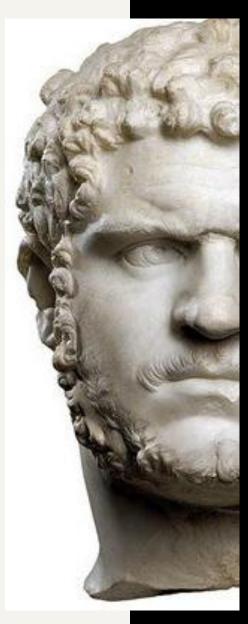
"Antoninus reached two milestones in his life in 202."



In 205, Antoninus shared his second consulship with his brother Geta. There had been an intense sibling rivalry between the princes since boyhood, Dio claiming that 'if the one attached himself to a certain faction, the other would be sure to choose the opposite side'. According to his zesty account, Antoninus and Geta amused themselves by wasting money, 'outraging' women, and in general, raising hell. Their rivalry turned into sour hatred, however, when Antoninus' leg was broken while they were racing chariots.

Severus intended for both of his sons to succeed him with equal power. He seems to have spent much time mentoring them both, and attempting to persuade them to lay aside their hatred of one another. The father and his two sons spent much of the 205-207 period in Campania. In 208, both brothers were again appointed consul, and then accompanied their father on a campaign in Britain against the Caledonians.

Severus' brutal campaign Britain spanned the last three years of his life. Geta was apparently installed as a governor in southern Britain. while Antoninus ioined his father campaigning in present-day Scotland. Antoninus seems to have directed the last campaign by himself, as his father had taken ill. Dio records a rather morbid story about Antoninus trying to murder his father in full view of the army. After the incident, Severus supposedly chided his son privately, telling him that if he intended to murder his own father, he at least shouldn't do it in front of the soldiers. Dio hated Antoninus and claimed he was mentally ill; considering this hostility we can assume that this story was nothing but a malicious fabrication.











Ascension and Fraticide

On February 4th, 211, Emperor Septimius Severus died at Eburacum, modern York. Both of his sons reportedly stood at his side, and in his last words he told them to 'love the soldiers, take no heed of anyone else'. Antoninus was nearing his twenty-third birthday, Geta, his twenty-second. The two young men, reckless and full of hatred for one another, were now the joint masters of the Roman world.

Having settled affairs in Britain, the brothers returned to Rome immediately. Here, they were recognized by the Senate, but spent the first year of their reign doing little more than squabble with each other. Their mother tried to negotiate a compromise between the two brothers. She even suggested that, if they could not cooperate with one another, they should divide the Empire - Antoninus ruling the west from Rome, Geta ruling the East from Alexandria.

At some point in 211, Antoninus ordered the strangulation of his exiled wife Plautilla, along with her mother. Far more infamous was the murder he committed at the end of the year. By December, Antoninus had already made at least one attempt on Geta's life. But on the night of December 19th, he succeeded. Geta was reportedly stabbed to death by several Praetorian centurions, while clinging to his mother and begging for his life.

Immediately after the murder, Antoninus ran to the Praetorian Camp, shouting that his own brother had tried to kill him. Some of the Praetorians were not convinced by this clumsy attempt at deceit, and their prefects, the jurist Papinianus, and one Valerius Patruinus, were executed. Antoninus subsequently bought the loyalty of both the Praetorians and the II Parthica Legion at Albanum by promising them hefty increases in pay, and calling them his 'fellow-soldiers'. From the campaign in Britain all the way to the end of his life, Antoninus made a passionate effort to follow his father's advice - love the soldiers.

A damnatio memoriae was issued on Geta, whose image was removed from all public monuments and inscriptions. Antoninus ordered a purge of his brother's supporters, and this seems to have evolved into a two-week period of rioting and general anarchy. Supposedly 20,000 people were killed in the streets of Rome. It was a gruesome introduction to the short but turbulent reign of one of Rome's most bizarre emperors.

Love the Soldiers

To the Praetorians and their comrades in the field army, Antoninus was true to his word. Every Praetorian was given a bounty of 2,500 denarii, and their rations were increased in size by 50%. The legions received similar rewards for their loyalty. Legionary pay was raised from 500 to 675 denarii, and they also received increased rations.

Antoninus also began his singular reign by devaluing the currency, and introducing a new coin, worth two denarii, which was named the *antotinianus* in his honor. Both financially and militarily, Antoninus set a precedent that future emperors could ignore only at their own peril. Soldiers now expected regular pay raises in an Empire where money carried increasingly little value. And Antoninus, like his father, recognized that it was the favor of the armies - not Rome or Senate - that secured his position as Augustus.

The new Emperor also seems to have initiated some minor reforms and changes leadership within the ranks of the Empire's defenders. Antoninus decreed that no provincial governor should havce more than two legions at his disposal; this, at least in prevent usurpers theory, would mustering armies formidable enough to unseat the Emperor. Twelve provinces thus received two legions, and another nine provinces, including Italia itself, received one legion. As in the past, cohorts of auxiliary infantry and cavalry, as well as irregular 'barbarian' units supplemented these provincial garrisons.

Antoninus attempted to cultivate a military look for himself, in stark contrast to his recent predecessors. Every emperor since Hadrian had depicted himself as a 'philosopher emperor' in Greek style, with a curly, flowing hair and beard, and a gentle face. Antoninus' coins and busts show a very different sort of man.

His thick, curly hair was cropped short in military style, and he wore only a short beard or stubble. His facial expression was invariably a scowl or a menacing sneer. Overall, he sought to depict himself both as a more approachable and realistic - but also far more intimidating - figure that the Adoptive and Antonine emperors before him. This break in Imperial tradition would persist for almost the entirety of the 3rd The young Emperor was widely mocked in Rome herself because of his appearance. Cassius Dio claims that the mob nicknamed him 'Tarautas'. Apparently this was the name of a famous gladiator who was short, especially bloodthirsty, and wore a perpetual grimace on his face. He earned another, much more popular nickname on the Rhine frontier in 213. His habit of wearing a style of Gaulish cloak called the caracallus - led people to start calling him by that name. How the feminine version, caracalla, came to be associated with Antoninus is unclear. The name was never adopted by Antoninus himself; indeed, there is no evidence that he was even aware that he would be known to posterity as 'Caracalla'.

Caracalla himself was a complex personality. Cassius Dio, his biographer and his relentless critic, believes that he was mentally unhealthy. We can infer that he was hot-headed and not above abusing his power, but there is no real evidence for Caracalla being either stupid or insane. As an avid reader and a fan of gladiatorial combats, both his mind and body were well-exercised. He certainly enjoyed thinking outside the box - a trait that could hardly win him many friends amongst Roman patricians like Dio. He was bold, zealous, and had a delicate ego, and could be driven to acts of monstrous cruelty by real or perceived insults. He was known in particular for his obsession with Alexander the Great, who he attempted to emulate. Supposedly the Emperor even drank out of wine-glasses pillaged from the Macedonian's tomb in Egypt.

The Antonine Constitution

Caracalla seems to have been in Rome from early in 211 to 213. Here, he finished a great architectural project that had actually been initiated late in his father's reign. This was the construction of what is modernly known as the 'Baths of Caracalla' - the most enormous bath-house in ancient Rome. Regardless of the nature of the man who oversaw its construction, it was a sample of Roman civilization at its finest. Surrounded by libraries, art collections, and open-air gymnasiums, the baths themselves could house 1,600 people at a time. Michael Grant summarizes this colossal achievement concisely - 'Caracalla thought large'.

But, Caracalla's most lasting legacy undoubtedly took the form of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*. This decree, published in 212, granted Roman citizenship to virtually every free person living within the Roman Empire. Though the Antonine Constitution is not widely discussed even amongst historians, it could be argued that no single decree in Imperial Roman history had more indirect influence on the course of the Empire's history. Both contemporary and modern scholars have generally been highly critical of Caracalla, attacking both his motives and the eventual consequences of his decision.

Before Caracalla's decree, Roman citizenship was a privileged title. Most of its holders were either Italians, or members of a fairly small body of provincials. The latter had achieved citizenship predominately by purchasing it, or by receiving honorable discharges from auxiliary cohorts in the army. No one in the Empire could expect to rise high in society without someone earning citizenship, and this meant, before Caracalla's time virtually all prominent men in Empire were either Italians, or descendants of heavily Romanized provincials (Caracalla himself falling into the latter category).

Now, Roman citizenship was no longer a coveted status, but was the privilege of every free person in the Empire. What was Caracalla's motive for this controversial decree? Was he attempting to depict himself as a great liberator, showing his sympathy for the myriad of provincials who previously had no hope of rising in society? It has been modernly suggested that Caracalla was copying Alexander the Great, imitating the latter's attempt to breed cultural unity and racial equality within his own empire.

Cassius Dio, always ready to give the worst possible perspective of Caracalla, believed that his motives were solely fiscal. Some taxes - for example, inheritance and slave-emancipation taxes -were only expected of citizens. Thus, by granting citizenship to multiple millions of his subjects, Caracalla was milking more funds to pay for his increasingly expensive Praetorians and legions.

Modern scholars, enjoying the perfect vision of hindsight, seldom fail to condemn Caracalla for his edict. Traditional historians blame the so-called 'barbarization' of the Late Roman Army on Caracalla. The Constitution did indeed shift the traditional boundary between legionary and auxiliary - under previous emperors, legionaries were supposed to be citizens, auxiliaries, provincials. Now legionaries and auxiliaries were being recruited from the same social class. Of course, Caracalla's edict had no effect on the operation of these units, but it may have had long-term influence on the recruitment troubles suffered later in the 3rd and 4th Centuries. Now that citizenship was bestowed upon everyone, the average provincial felt little need to enlist in the army.

For better or for worse, the *Constitutio Antoniniana* changed the course of Roman history in a profound way. Now, there was no distinction between the Italians and and the provincials, meaning Rome and Italy herself would gradually cease to be the focal point of the Empire. The very definition of 'Roman' became increasingly blurry - indeed, it could be said that Caracalla reinvented, if not effectively destroyed, the notion of being a Roman.

Caracalla at War

War on the Germanic fontier was nothing new to Caracalla. Both the Rhine and Danube rivers had been witness to incessant low-level violence for half a century, that occasionally flared into open warfare as it had under Marcus Aurelius. In 213, Caracalla had a chance to conduct a campaign in person against the Germanic tribes. A tribe styling themselves the Alamanni - appearing in history for the first time in this year - had invaded the Agri Decumantes, the re-entrant between the upper Rhine and the upper Danube. Other tribes mentioned in this campaign include the Cenni and the Vandals

Caracalla attracted more negative press in Germania. He was bitterly criticized for buying peace with some of the tribes, which was in fact a time-tested Roman method when handling 'barbarians'. Apparently the fiscally-troubled Emperor calculated that it would cost more to defeat the Germanic tribes than it would to bribe them, and it would seem he was right - the Rhine frontier was quiet for almost exactly twenty years after Caracalla's 213 visit. Considering the constant state of warfare that was to follow later in the Century, this was no small accom-plishment.

Even more controversy was created when word reached the Capital of Caracalla's taste in clothing on the frontier. He wore the beforementioned Celtic cloak, as well as a long blond wig in direct imitation of the barbarian tribesmen. Again, we can only make educated guesses about his motives for this scandalous behavior. Perhaps he was trying to appear even more friendly to the frontier soldiers, many of adopted Germanic had themselves. Or perhaps he was again emulating Alexander, and was immersing himself in Germanic culture the same way Alexander had with the Persians. Either way, during his tour of the nothern provinces, Caracalla secured his place in history as one of the strangest, and perhaps most 'multicultural' rulers of ancient Rome.

Caracalla may have wintered in Rome 213-214, and if so it was his last visit to the Capital. The spring of 214 found him in the Danube provinces, gathering an army for an intended invasion of Parthia - a campaign that would follow his obsession with Alexander through to its glorious, inevitable conclusion. It was around this time that he supposedly recruited a force of 16,000 'phalangites' in imitation of Alexander's army. It remains unclear as to whether these men were merely typical legionaries given an honorary name, or whether they were in fact armed and trained in imitation of a Macedonian phalanx. The Syrian historian Herodian mentions a similar but much smaller unit of Spartans. The tombstone of a Spartan soldier, Aurelius Alexios, depicts the deceased carrying a Hercules-style club and wearing the Spartan pilos cap, but wearing the standard armor of a Roman legionary. This would suggest that Caracalla's phalanx was nothing more than an army of Praetorians and legionaries given a dramatic name to boost their sense of identity.

Caracalla's campaign in Parthia took place in 215. The course of the fighting is unclear apparently the emperor furthered the boundaries of Roman Mesopotamia, but Roman forces were repulsed in Armenia. Shortly before Caracalla's arrival, Rome had also annexed Osrhoene. Parthian opposition - if there even was any - was ineffective. The kingdom was locked in a civil war between the brothers Artabanus V and Vologaeses IV, leaving Caracalla free to pillage and traverse the country at a leisurely rate.

The Emperor spent the winter of 215-216 in Egypt. The people of Alexandria, one of the largest and most volatile cities of the Greek East, had recently mocked Caracalla in a series of stage performances. Humiliated and full of rage, Caracalla avenged his wounded pride in a blood-chilling fashion. Surrounding the city with his 'phalanx', he ordered all of its young men to come out to meet him, under the pretense of recruiting them into his army.

In fact, it was a trap, and Caracalla had the youths butchered mercilessly. His soldiers occupied Alexandria, executing the governor of Egypt and suspending the city's public entertainment. Caracalla also sought out and executed all the Aristotelian philosophers who taught in the Library of Alexandria, because he was convinced that the famous Aristotle had secretly murdered Alexander.

The tragic events at Alexandria were not the only masssacre attirbuted to Caracalla in the East. He briefly resumed his campaign against Parthia in 216, possibly moving as far east as Media though without making any territorial gains. Intially he proposed an alliance between himself and Artabanus, asking for the hand of the latter's daughter in marriage. Our souces are unclear on subsequent events. Caracalla may have invaded Parthia with vengeful force after Artabanus refused, or he may have treacherously murdered the nobility of Parthia at the wedding feast. Either way, Caracalla clearly did not secure a bride or an alliance from his Eastern rival, but felt confident in declaring his Parthian War a success.

The Road to Carrhae

Carrhae, modernly Harran on the southern border of Turkey, was a location of dread relevance to ancient Rome. It was here in 53 BCE that Licinius Crassus and his legions were destroyed almost to a man by the Surena and his Parthian horsemen. But Carrhae also had some cultic importance, as it was the location of a shrine to a Semitic moongod. Caracalla was a devotee of a number of deities - in 213 he had paid his respects to the Celtic god Grannus, and in 214 he had visited the shrine to Asclepius in Asia minor. Cassius Dio smugly claimed that Caracalla was seeking peace of mind from any god willing to help him, because he was overcome with remorse for the murder of his brother. Supposedly he was haunted by the ghosts of Geta, Severus, and also Commodus.

On April 8th, 217, Caracalla and a small entourage of bodyguards were on the road from Edessa to Carrhae. The Emperor had just passed his 29th birthday. Having declared his Parthian adventure a success, his plans for the future at this point are unclear.

One of Caracalla's companions was Marcus Opellius Macrinus. A lawyer from the province of Africa, Macrinus had been appointed Praetorian prefect as well as the Imperial letter-opener. Just as we will never have a fair, balanced view of Caracalla's reign, likewise we will never understand whether Macrinus was truly implicated in his death - and if so, what motivated Macrinus to take this drastic step.

Dio tells us that Macrinus had come across a letter from one of Caracalla's advisors in Rome. The letter informed the Emperor that Macrinus was likely plotting against him, and should be executed promptly. This warning thus turned into a self-fulfilling prophesy as Macrinus, overcome with fear for his life, began to form a plot to murder Caracalla. The degree to which the Praetorians were involved was unclear. The man Macrinus picked to carry out the gruesome deed was one Julius Martialis, a veteran soldier who was holding a grudge against the Emperor, possibly because the latter had declined his request for a promotion to the rank of centurion.

So, on the morning of April 8th, Martialis was riding near Caracalla as they traveled to Carrhae. The Emperor was also accompanied by his bodyguards, apparently not Praetorians but members of a 'barbarian' unit he had raised, known as the *Leones* - the Lions. All of these men had been appointed honorary centurions, and were reportedly savagely loyal to the Emperor.

Caracalla's party halted, and the emperor dismounted to relieve himself. While he was thus occupied, Martialis snuck up behind him and stabbed him deeply in the side. The Emperor collapsed, and Martialis left him to die, mounting a horse and trying to make his escape, dropping his blood-drenched sword as he did. Seeing the murder weapon fall from his hands, one of the Leones promptly pursued Martialis and cut him to pieces. The tearful barbarians returned to the camp of Caracalla's army, bringing word of the Emperor's murder. Macrinus succeeded him, only to be overthrown and executed in favor of another Severan emperor fourteen months later.

Obituaries as HISTORY

President M'Kinley's Illustrious Career

By THE NEW YORK TIMES September 7, 1901

William McKinley, the twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born in Niles, Trumbull Country, Ohio, on Jan. 29, 1843. His father, William McKinley, Sr., came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. The family was Scotch-Irish, and the President's forefathers came to America 150 years ago.

Authentic records trace the McKinlays in Scotland back to 1547, and it has been claimed by those who have made a study of the President's lineage that James McKinlay, "the trooper," was one of his ancestors. Major McKinley, at a gathering of the McKinlay Clan, an association embracing fully 300 people, at the Columbian World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, explained to one who claimed a common lineage with him, despite the difference in the spelling of their names, how the "a" in the name of his ancestors became an "e" in his.

"Your ancestors of the McKinlay Clan," said he, "came to this country directly from Scotland, while mine came from the North of Ireland; but we are probably of the same original Covenanter stock."

The crest of the McKinlay Clan was a mailed hand holding an olive branch, and its motto "Not too much." The President's career seems to have been modeled on this motto. A gallant soldier himself, his disposition has always been toward peace. He was the last man to hold out against the war with Spain, yet, when it was forced against him, he quickly demonstrated, as Senator Foraker once remarked in a public speech, that "he understood the business."

Youth And War

William was the seventh child in the family of nine. His first education was received in the public schools of Niles, but when he was nine years of age his parents removed to Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, a town which was at that time well known for its educational facilities.

There he was admitted into Union Seminary and pursued his studies until he was seventeen. Excelling in most of his studies, he was especially noted for his brilliancy in debate. He evinced a lively interest in all the great public questions of the day, and his speeches upon them were worthy of a much more matured mind. His application was intense, and soon his health was so undermined that he was obliged to return home for rest and recuperation, but even then he did not escape a severe illness. When his health was restored he did not return to school, but sought and obtained a place as a teacher in the public schools of the Kerr district, near Poland.

It was at this period that he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. He became a diligent student of the Bible and was a frequent participant in the discussions in the Bible class of the Poland Methodist Church, to which he belonged.

His career really began at the outbreak of the Civil War. At that time he was a clerk in the Poland Post Office. A war meeting was held in the Sparrow tavern. At the close of a patriotic speech by an eloquent speaker a call was made for volunteers. Young McKinley was among those who stepped forward. He went with the recruits to Columbus and was there enlisted as a private in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment numbered among its field and staff officers William S. Rosecrans, after Major General, and Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States.







The life of a soldier was beneficial to young McKinley's health. During the fourteen months he served as a private he developed from a slip of a boy to a robust young man. He participated in all the early engagements in West Virginia, the first of these being at Carnifex Ferry. In the winter's camp at Fayetteville he earned and received his first promotion—Commissary Sergeant. It was while he was acting in this capacity that the "coffee incident," of which an attempt was made to create ridicule in his first campaign for the Presidency, occurred. Far from being a subject of ridicule, it was an incident which reflected the highest credit upon the young officer.

The "Coffee Incident"

At the battle of Antietam, while his regiment was in the thick of the fray, Sergt. McKinley was in charge of the commissary department of his brigade, and, necessarily, his post of duty was with the supplies, about two miles from where his famished comrades were battling with the enemy. Enlisting stragglers to help him, Sergt. McKinley filled two wagons with cans containing hot coffee and other supplies, and hurried them to the front. The mules of one wagon became disabled under the terrific fire, but the plucky young officer, undaunted, continued his efforts, and finally reached his regiment with the supplies, being received with tremendous cheers.

Col. Hayes was badly wounded at South Mountain, and when he went home he told the story to Gov. Tod. The Governor was so impressed with it that he at once requested that a Lieutenant's commission be made out for McKinley. This was done, the commission dating from Sept. 24, 1862. Gen. Hayes in describing this incident in a speech at the Lakeside, Chautauqua, in 1891, said:

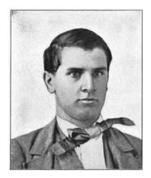
"From Sergt. McKinley's hand every man in the regiment was served with hot coffee and warm meats, a thing which had never occurred under similar circumstances in any other army in the world. He passed under fire and delivered with his own hands those things so essential to the men for whom he was laboring."

While he was a Second Lieutenant McKinley's regiment participated in a number of minor engagements, in all of which he showed great gallantry. On Feb. 7, 1863, he received his commission as First Lieutenant. It was under his leadership that his company was the first to scramble over the fortifications at Camp Platt and silence the enemy's guns. It was at the battle of Kernstown, near Winchester, that he gained his greatest military distinction.

Crook's army was attacked by Early's. Crook had but 6,000 men, while Early had 20,000. Gen. Hayes had charge of the first brigade. He was on the extreme right, and was soon attacked with such fury that he was obliged to fall back toward Winchester. The movement was successfully executed, except that the Thirteenth West Virginia Regiment failed to retire, and was in imminent danger of capture. Lieut. McKinley was ordered to go and bring the regiment away, if it had not already fallen into the hands of the enemy. It was a mission fraught with the gravest peril. As he urged his horse through the open fields, over fences and across ditches, the fire of the enemy was poured out upon him.

Once he was completely enveloped in the smoke of an exploding shell and his comrades, who were watching his gallant ride with the gravest anxiety, thought he had surely gone down. But when the smoke had cleared away they saw him sitting erect in his saddle and pressing on. He delivered his orders, and the regiment was rescued after a desperate conflict with overwhelmingly superior forces.

As McKinley came back with the regiment he was cheered by the whole brigade. Col. Hayes was filled with emotion on seeing him. He loved McKinley as a father, and when he sent him on his perilous mission he truly believed, as he said to the Lieutenant on greeting him, and as he afterward said in many public addresses, that he would never see him alive again. That very same night Lieut. McKinley led a party of volunteers to rescue four guns and some caissons, which were in imminent danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. It was a most dangerous piece of work, gallantly accomplished. The next day, July 25, 1864 at the age of twenty-one, McKinley was promoted to be a Captain.



McKinley at age 15



19-year-old Sgt. William McKinley served under Hayes during the Civil War



McKinley, 1865, just after the war.

In a fierce engagement at Berryville on Sept. 3, 1864, Capt. McKinley's horse was shot under him. At Opequan and Fisher's Hill he again distinguished himself. Soon after the battle of Fisher's Hill his regiment was detailed as a train guard to Martinsburg. On the march the men voted. Capt. McKinley's first ballot was cast for Lincoln, whose career his own was to parallel so closely, even to assassination.

McKinley was with Sheridan at the battle of Winchester. For a time he was on the staff of Gen. Hancock. Later he was assigned as Acting Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the veteran reserve corps at Washington, where he remained through that exciting period which included the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appamattox and the assassination of President Lincoln. It was just a month before Mr. Lincoln fell a victim to an assassin's bullet that McKinley received from him a document which he has always considered one of his most precious possessions. It is a commission as a Major by brevet in the volunteer army of the United States, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Hill," signed, "A Lincoln."

Major McKinley participated in the final act of the great war drama, the Grand Review in Washington. At the close of the war, although a military career was open to him, he decided to leave the army. On his return to Poland a complimentary dinner was tendered to him by the citizens, who took a pride in his military achievements. He at once began the stud of the law, entering the office of Judge Charles E. Glidden, at Youngstown, Ohio. After one year's study under the preceptorship of Judge Glidden, he went to law school in Albany, N.Y., and in March. 1867. was admitted to the bar at Warren. Ohio.

Practice of Law Begun

On the advice of his sister Anna he decided to settle at Canton, which has since been his home. He always manifested a keen interest in politics, and in the same year that he located in Canton his first political speeches were made. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Stark County in 1869, overcoming a large Democratic majority. He was renominated, but missed re-election by 45 votes. Resuming his private practice, he soon built up a profitable business. But in all campaigns he was in constant demand as a speaker.

Mr. McKinley was married to Miss Ida Saxton on Jan. 25, 1871. Miss Saxton's grandparents were among the founders of Canton nearly a century ago. Her father was one of the prominent bankers of the city. Her father's means enabled her to have every advantage of education and travel, and she had grown into a young woman of many accomplishments.

Mr. Saxton was a man of practical ideas. While educating his daughter for the social position which his wealth and standing in the community opened up to her, he at the same time desired to guard her against possible adversity by giving her a business training. Accordingly he took her into the bank as cashier, a position which she filled for some years with ability. It was while she was cashier in her father's bank that William McKinley made her acquaintance. Her beauty and her position in society naturally attracted many admirers, but her preference for the rising young lawyer was soon marked.

She was a teacher in the Presbyterian Sunday school, while young McKinley was teaching in the Methodist Sunday school. During their courtship he always accompanied her to her church before going to his own. Miss Saxton's parents made no objection to the man of her choice, and after a brief courtship they were married. Through all their married life they have remained happy, and their devotion to each other has proved an example to the whole American people.



Sergeant William McKinley, Commissary, 23rd Ohio Volunteers



Miss Ida Saxton

Two children were born to them--Katie, on Christmas Day, 1871, and Ida, in 1873. Both died in early childhood. Since their death Mrs. McKinley has been an invalid. Her dependence upon her husband has been a matter of tender pathos to all who know them, and his tenderness and devotion to her has greatly added to the admiration of the American people for him.

It was in 1876 that Mr. McKinley was first nominated for Congress. He was elected by 3,300 majority. During the progress of this canvass he visited the Cy over Gov. Campbell, the Democractic candidate for re-election, was decisive, and he polled the largest vote so far cast for Governor in the history of Ohio. Campbell had been elected in 1889 by 11,000 plurality; McKinley defeated him by 21,500.

Soon after his election as Governor the Presidential campaign began. Gov. McKinley was elected a delegate at large to the convention. When the delegates gathered at Minneapolis the contest was apparently between Harrison and Blaine. McKinley came out for Harrison. The opponents of the President, when they found Blaine's chances were not all they had hoped, started a boom for McKinley, whose position was then one unexampled in the history of politics in this country.

He was the presiding officer of the convention when the attempt was made to stampede the delegates for him. It was a most trying situation, but he bore himself with coolness and decision. When Ohio recorded two votes for him he challenged the vote so as to put himself on record for Harrison. When the roll call was complete, Harrison received 535 votes, Blaine 182, McKinley 182, and Reed 4. Leaving the chair, Mr. McKinley mounted a seat in the Ohio delegation and moved to make the nomination of Harrison unanimous.

Gov. McKinley's campaign tour through the West for Harrison was one of the marvels of the time. He made 325 speeches in 300 different towns. For over eight weeks he averaged more than seven speeches a day. He traveled over 16.000 miles and addressed more than 2.000.000 people.

On the expiration of his term as Governor he returned to his old home in Canton, where he lived quietly for six months. Then the campaign for the Presidency was begun, and all over the country Republican enthusiasm sprung up for McKinley. It was soon evident that the honor which twice before might have been his but for his high sense of loyalty, was now to be thrust upon him. In the Republican National convention, held in St. Louis in 1896, he was nominated on the first ballot; and in the ensuing election he received a popular vote of 7,104,770, a plurality of 601,854 over his principal opponent, William Jennings Bryan. In the Electoral College he received 271 votes against 176 for Bryan.

The First Administration

Two facts of highest historical importance marked Mr. McKinley's first four years as President. Spain withdrew its flag from this hemisphere, and gold was declared by statute to be the sole legal standard of value.

The acquisition of Hawaii as a territory and of the transpacific islands as possessions, almost deserve to be bracketed, and would have distinguished other administrations, but in his case they were logical and subsidiary.

Upon both of the important developments he took his positions by a process of growth. In June, 1897, he was subject to Democratic criticism for the slowness of his action regarding Cuba. In December came his proclamation, through Secretary Sherman, regarding the distress and destitution prevailing under the Spanish administration, with the appeal for charitable relief. This was done only after consultation with the Spanish Minister Dupuy de Lome. It was not until after the Maine was sunk that a hostile tone marked his official utterance. On March 28 he transmitted to Congress the report of the court of inquiry, concluding: "I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish Nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two Governments."





Top:Campaign ribbom. Bottom: detail of poster.

On April 7 he received the joint representations of the diplomats of Europe, appealing to the "humanity and moderation" of the United States in its dealings with Spain. If England had not participated in the representation anrm might have been done, but the participation of England robbed the innovation of all hostile significance, and a most tactful reply was made. He "appreciated the disinterested character" of the communication and relied upon a similar appreciation of the motives of the United States. On April 11 followed his message to Congress advising armed intervention, after a description of Weyler's policy of extermination, for the reasons of general humanity, protection for American citizens, and property, and the general National welfare. Congress promptly responded, giving the authority requested. By a unanimous vote \$50,000,000 was placed in his sole control for purposes of National defense. This was done quite casually. Sundry appropriations were made for printing and binding in amounts of five figures, then followed three lines providing for the beginning of the war from funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Events marched rapidly. On April 22 the blockade of Cuba was proclaimed by him, and on June 27 he sent his message, advising the reward of Hobson and his almost forgotten companions, Newcomb, Powell, and Hodgson, for their bravery at Santiago. The first week of the following January came his message communicating the Treaty of Paris and peace. His hastily sketched official connection with the Cuban war may be said to end with his order for the burial of the soldier dead on April 4.

His Currency Record

Only July 24, 1897, President McKinley sent to Congress a message recommending the appointment of a non-partisan Monetary Commission. He repeated the words of his inaugural, and in due course followed the appointment of the resultless Wolcott commission. He was far from escaping reproach for his sincerity and consistency, but looking backward in perspective it seems as though his influence upon those more heretical and weak-hearted than himself was quite as great as though he had been so far in advance of them as to have lost his influence through lack of touch with those whose support was essential to action. He recurred to the subject with renewed vigor in his message to the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, making it the leading topic, and the bill which became law was introduced in the House on Dec. 4, 1890. The Senate proposed a substitute, and there was a legislative wrangle, which is no part of his personal record. He cast his unofficial as well as his official influence into the scale, as, for example, by his interviews with Senator Chandler and H. H. Hanna, who gave publicity to his words in an influential manner.

Mr. McKinley's utterances upon the attitude of the United States toward its dependencies, or "territorial possessions," are scattered all through his public documents since the peace with Spain, and also in a notable series of addresses at Boston, Ocean Grove, Chicago, and Minneapolis. Here, also, as in financial questions, he felt his taking no step unnecessarily, and each in logical succession to its predecessor.

Upon tariff matters it is almost unnecessary to indicate--so fresh is the memory of his speech the day before he was shot--how he changed with the times. McKinleyism and a high tariff are familiar synonyms. He was said to have worn a suit of American weave upon inauguration day be way of proof how the tariff develops home industries. Yet under him no less than ten reciprocity treaties have been negotiated and unanimously checked in the Senate. The contrast is eloquent.

Mr. McKinley's speeches which are not of public record are among the most notable of Presidential utterances. Upon a Southern tour in 1897 there as comment and controversy over his alleged wearing of a Confederate badge. This spirit of tolerance was further displayed in his speech at Atlanta in December, 1897, when he pronounced the very last words over the grave of sectionalism.

This photo is the last taken of McKinley as he entered the Temple of Music at the Columbian exposition where he was assassinated. That days issue of the Times was taken up with details of the crime.



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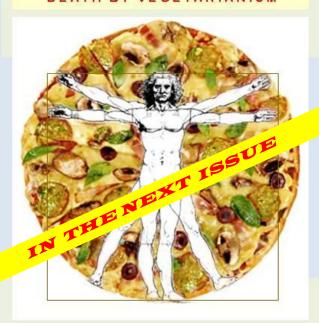
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DAVINCI'S

DEATH BY VEGETARIANISM



by Pedro

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WE GOT YOU COVERED LAWYER STUFF

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